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CENTRAL AND WESTERN

IDAHO

A Resume of the Resources of Four Counties

ADA, ALTURAS, BOISE AND WASHINGTON

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Solid facts and actual figures concerning the Climate, Mines, Agricultural and Grazing Lands, Topography and Scenery. Information for the

HOME-SEEKER, CAPITALIST AND TOURIST

BY

VIRGIL EARL GREENE

TO WHICH IS ADDED A COMPLETE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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BOISE CITY, IDAHO
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PREFACE.

It has been the aim of the writer to give in the following pages a clear, succinct, and above all a true account of the resources, capabilities and advantages of Central and Western Idaho.

As a successful field for the farmer, horticulturist and stock-raiser, Idaho has remained, comparatively speaking, unknown in the annals of our country. What notoriety she has attained has been called forth almost entirely by her mines the great wealth of which has been the wonder and admiration of the world. Though all other interests and advantages have been swallowed up in the mad rush for gold, her great superiority for agriculture and stock-raising could not long remain in darkness and obscurity, but was destined to spring into life and prominence and cast a brilliancy and luster on her name more enduring than the evanescent and transitory glory of the gold fever.

I do not speak of the "gold fever" disparagingly, but I believe that the steady out-put of the precious metals from her mines to-day is conducive to a more uniform and solid prosperity than were the more thrilling times when thousands flocked to the new El Dorado. Beyond a doubt Idaho stands to-day not alone on the richness of her mines, but in a great measure on her unrivaled grazing lands, the lavish production of the soil, and the excellence and abundance of the fruit and vintage. To some these matters have become apparent and they are not slow to avail themselves of the benefits so freely offered; but thousands have only a dim and hazy idea of what Idaho really is in this respect, and for this class of readers especially the book was written. No one likes to take so important a step as to cross a continent with the view of making for himself a permanent home without wishing to

know something of that country toward which he has set his face. If this information is placed within his reach he gladly seizes and digests it, and is thereby aided in his object, which is of course to better his condition.

I hope to be able—and have had this alone in view—to present in the following pages all that an enquiring mind could seek to know relative to Central and Western Idaho. If I do this in a lucid manner, without exaggeration or pretense, my object will have been attained.

VIRGIL E. GREENE.

Boise City, Idaho, July, 1886.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN IDAHO.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Territory of Idaho has a most beautiful and varied topography. The great ranges of the Coeur d' Alene and Bitter Root Mountains in the north, the Sawtooth, Salmon River, Wood River and Boise in the central portion, and the Wasatch and Owyhee Mountains on the south, form a mighty labyrinth of all that is grand and picturesque. These, with ranges of lesser height form sheltered valleys, which are as productive as any in the world. The slopes are heavily timbered, and enclose minature lakes, valleys, and forest-girded parks, while below are the vast plains.

There are in Idaho 55,000,000 acres classified as follows: 12,000,000 acres capable of cultivation; 25,000,000 acres of pasture and grazing land; the remainder being forests, mountainous or mineral. The average elevation is about 4,700 feet. being from 2,000 to 3,000 feet less than that of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, or Colorado. The highest peaks range from 9,000 to 13,000 feet in height. The lowest altitude is at Lewiston, where the Clearwater joins the Snake at an elevation of 680 feet.

The upper or northern part, that is the Coeur d' Alene and Bitter Root Mountains, are drained by Clark's Fork and Spokane Rivers, both of which are tributary to the Columbia. Snake River rising in and around the National Park, bends its course in a southwesterly direction as far as Shoshone Falls, where it trends north-west to where the Boise pours in its waters. Thence to Lewiston it forms the dividing line between Idaho on the east, and Oregon and Washington Territory on the west, running due north. From Lewiston it changes its course to west, and pours a vast volume of water into the Columbia near Ainsworth, Washington Territory.

Its course through Idaho and along its border, is about 600 miles and its total length about 1,000 miles. It is the principal feeder of the Columbia.

There are thirteen valleys ranging in length from 10 to 80 miles. The following are the principal valleys in Central and Western Idaho:

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF VALLEYS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.
Wood River Valley Central Idaho.	50 miles.	1 to 2 miles.
Camas Prairie, Central Idaho.	80 "	18 to 25 "
Boise Valley, Western Idaho.	60 "	2 to 6 "
Payette Valley, Western Idaho.	75 "	2 to 15 "
Weiser Valley, Western Idaho.	40 "	2 to 5 "
Man's Creek, Western Idaho.	20 "	2 to 3 "
Middle Weiser, Western Idaho.	10 "	6 to 8 "
Salubria Valley, Western Idaho.	10 "	6 to 8 "
Indian " Western Idaho.	12 "	7 to 8 "
Council " Western Idaho.	10 "	6 to 8 "
Little Salmon Meadows, Western Idaho.	12 "	8 "
Crane's Creek Valley, Western Idaho.	16 "	3 to 4 "
Garden Valley, Central Idaho.	10 "	2 to 4 "

The southeastern portion of the Territory is an extension of the great sage-brush plains of Nevada, and the southeastern corner forms the end of the sandy, arid, alkaline deserts of Utah. The area south of Snake River is about one-fourth of the Territory, and is known as Snake River Basin or Snake River Plains.

This plain is about 50 to 75 miles in width and 250 miles in length. The altitude averages a little more than 4,000 feet, and on all sides the high mountain ranges rise abruptly, many of the summits towering to an elevation of 10,000 or 12,000 feet above the sea level.

If one were elevated above the country in a balloon he would look down upon a rich and varied landscape. The Territory would appear like a vast wedge shape plateau. Valleys would meet the gaze lying like jewels between great mountains, watered by lakes and threads of silvery streams, many cultivated until hardly a foot of ground remains without its waving grain or garden produce. In places the valleys would be seen to merge into deep canons, and dark and gloomy gorges, with huge rocks of vari-colored hues down which hissing, troubled streams roar and run swift races.

The eye would see changes in every direction—now a vale, now a forest; here a lake and again rounded hills on which numerous herds would be feeding in pleasing tran-

quility. There would be Arctic regions and others like Italy; great banks of snow and bright green pastures. In fact from an elevation it would be seen at once that Idaho is singularly varied; grand and yet beautiful; rugged and yet subdued; arid yet fertile; a net work of mountains, valleys, plains, and parks, from over, and among which, run or nestle, clear streams, wide rivers, and picturesque lakes.

The air would vibrate too with the hum of industry; the puff of the locomotive would be heard as it penetrated the wild gorges of the mountains or toiled in the valleys; the factories and smelting works would break the stillness with their busy activity, and in the higher fastnesses men would be at work digging precious treasures from their long seclusion.

CLIMATE.

It would prove an easy matter to write up this feature, and make exaggerated and unsustained assertions, but it is the aim in this work to present substantial facts in this connection as well as in all others, and we believe that without resorting to falsehood or fabrication, we can establish the assertion, that Idaho has the healthiest climate on the American Continent, In the choice of climate there are certain health-giving factors which may be summed up as *equability of temperature*, *purity of atmosphere*, and *comparative dryness*. These healthful agencies are all combined in the climate of Idaho. From the almost tropical luxuriance of the lower valleys, to the snow-capped summits of the lofty mountains, Idaho offers a variety of climate suited to the demands of all. The air is very pure, and almost always cool, bracing, and rarified enough to act as a constant stimulant to the system. This softly tempered, balmy air, coming over long reaches of sun-lit plain, vast slopes of pine forests, laden in summer with the perfume of a million flowers, tones and invigorates the

invalid while it seldom chills him. It fills the chest with a sense of freedom and touches the cheek with the tenderness of a caress.

Owing to the purity of the atmosphere many of the diseases common to the lower altitudes are unknown, and there is no ailment peculiar to this district. Idaho is sought by invalids from all parts of the United States who hail it as a bourne of safety from the insiduous advance of disease, and the salubrious and invigorating effect of the pure air, together with the curative properties of the numerous thermal springs, generally effect a marked improvement, and in many cases a radical cure. There is never that enervating heat in summer experienced by residents of the Eastern States—when every faculty is absorbed in the all important question—"How shall I keep cool?" Although the mercury will sometimes rise to 95 or 100 deg. in the shade, the people go about their usual occupations without noticing the heat. The cause of this seeming incongruity is very obvious—the air is so dry that the perspiration is carried rapidly away, leaving the body cool and refreshed.

"Boise City in laltitude 43 deg 37 min., says Mr. Onderdonk, at an elevation of 2,800 feet has a mean temperature of 51 deg.; 12 deg. below zero is exceptionally cold, and 105 deg. above zero exceptionally warm. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a difference in effect equal to about 20 deg. between the temperature of a dry, rarified atmosphere, like that of Idaho, and the moist penetrating atmosphere of the Atlantic Coast; that is, a temperature of 105 deg. in Idaho is not felt to any greater extent than that of 85 deg. in New York; or 12 deg. below zero in Idaho is not felt more perceptibly than 8 deg. above zero on the Atlantic Coast."

The influence of climate upon agriculture, stock-raising, or mere personal comfort is sufficiently important, but its effect upon health is paramount to every other consideration. According to the official report of the Surgeon General of the United States Army the percentages of deaths from disease to each 1,000 soldiers in the different military districts

of the Union are as follows, the result having been the average of four years:

LOCALITIES.	DEATHS EACH YEAR FROM DISEASE
Atlantic Coast out of each 1,000 men	17.83
Arizona " " " "	12.11
Pennsylvania & Michigan " "	6.05
New Mexico out of each " "	7.77
California " " " "	6.88
Montana " " " "	5.62
Dakota " " " "	4.76
Wyoming " " " "	4.71
Idaho " " " "	4.66

The Gulf States make a worse showing than the Atlantic States, and Idaho shows the smallest ratio of mortality of any locality in the Union. It will be noted that the troops of the United States Army are subjected to exactly the same condition and surroundings and have the same habits every where more nearly than any other class of people. Their food, clothing, medical attendance, and places of abode are nearer identically the same wherever they go; consequently comparing the ratio of mortality among them in these different regions enables us to obtain a more correct estimate of the actual healthfulness of each region than could possibly be obtained in any other way.

The average temperature of the four seasons may be summed up as follows: 52 deg. in the Spring, 73 deg. in the Summer, 53 deg. in the Autumn and 34 deg. in the Winter. Stock is seldom fed or sheltered, living through the winter on bunch-grass and white sage. According to the report of the U. S. Surgeon General the annual rain fall south of the Snake River is about fifteen inches increasing gradually north of that point. The Summer is always dry from June to September, and often till October, insuring to the farmer a harvest and threshing season for securing his grain. Like all other portions of the Pacific Coast, a few hundred feet of increased altitude gives much lower temperature, so that people need only go a few miles during the warmest weather to enjoy the pure, cold mountain air. In the valleys, however, the nights are sufficiently cool during the summer to insure refreshing sleep. With a climate to suit the most exacting taste, shown by official statistics to be the most healthful in the

world, where epidemic and endemic diseases are almost unknown, whose dry and antiseptic qualities preclude many of the diseases incident to the moist regions of the Eastern States, it is no wonder that the people of Idaho feel a pride in what has been so lavishly bestowed by nature.

The winters are generally short and mild, the cold is not piercing, chilling one to the very marrow and rendering travel out of the question. The month of February generally witnesses the breaking up of winter. Usually a "chinook" (coast wind) blowing very softly at first, but steadily, and with gradually increasing velocity, opens the season. The wind will sometimes last twenty-four hours, the thermometer rises to about 55 deg. and the snow and ice rapidly disappear. To one who has never witnessed the action of a "chinook" wind on the snow it is a marvelous sight. The streams may be fast-locked in icy fetters, the landscape one dazzling expanse of snow, the air filled with nipping frost, but if a "chinook" has any business in that quarter it don't hesitate on the order of its coming, but comes at once, and in a few hours knocks that winter scene so far along into spring that one would hardly recognize it. The following is the record of the United States Signal Service Station located at Boise City, Idaho, for the year 1885:

Annual temperature 52 deg. Fh.	
No. of days the mercury rose above 90 deg.	24
Days on which the mercury fell below 32 deg.	79
No of days on which the maximum temperature was below 32 deg.	20
Total annual precipitation (including rain, dew, fog and melted snow sleet, hail and frost.) –	12.56 inches.
Which was distributed as follows:—	
January	1.50 "
February	2.29 "
March	.03 "
April	.09 "
May	3.14 "
June	1.08 "
July	.23 "
August	.09 "
September	.39 "
October	.58 "
November	2.07 "
December	1.07 "
Number of clear days	174
" " fair days	124
" " cloudy days	67
Days in which .01 inch rain or melted snow fell	102

The absolute range in temperature was from 8 deg. below zero (on January 1st,) to 99 deg. above (on June 28th.)

NATURAL SCENERY.

The scenic features of Idaho are not to be enjoyed from the windows of a railway coach. The Oregon Short Line passes through the most forbidding, barren and desolate part of the Territory; and to one looking out upon the apparently interminable stretches of sage brush messa, the country would seem devoid alike of scenic beauty, or refreshing verdancy. The monotony of the olive-gray plain is unbroken, and the wearied eye longs for a bit of green on which to rest itself. But away from the track of the shrieking locomotive, where the impress of progress is not stamped, in the mountain solitudes and along mysterious rivers, the traveler will meet with scenes calculated to inspire his warmest enthusiasm.

SHOSHONE FALLS.

Five years ago, while the writer with a party of four, was on a prospecting tour on South Boise River, it was determined to prospect the bars of Snake River from Shoshone Falls to a point opposite Boise City. In a letter to a friend, at the time, I described the great falls, and the letter having been preserved, I insert it here without any alteration or revision whatever:

Towards 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 19th, we were tediously wending our way across the great lava fields in the direction of Snake River. Saddle-horses, pack-animals, and men, were worn and jaded with toil and dust, and enervated by the merciless rays of the fiery July sun.

The jests and badinage that had characterized the earlier hours of our march had ceased, and silence, broken

only by the tramp of our horses' feet, on the hard basalt, or the scream of some vagrant curlew as he winged a distant flight, had fallen on the party. Suddenly a sound striking in its nature, resonant, deep and thunder-toned in qnality, arrested our attention. I said thunder-toned, but it was like distant thunder, but of wonderful power, for on pausing we could almost feel the vibrations of the earth, seemingly rising and falling like the regular pulsations of a mighty heart. Then one of the party shouted, "THE FALLS!" And at the words fatigue and *ennui* dropped from us like a mantle; every face was animated with a lively interest, every form rose erect in saddle, and each eye glanced with anxious expectancy at the monotonous wastes ahead. Far in the distance the olive-gray of the plain was broken by an irregular dark line, now plainly visible, rising in sharp, distinct profile, and again sinking below the visual line to re-appear further on. This was the southern wall of the great canon that marks the sinuous course of the Snake. We hastened forward, and from a dizzy height looked down on a strange, wild, desolate, yet fascinating scene. We were standing on the brink of an almost circular basin a mile in diameter and surrounded except where the river had forced a passage with perpendicular walls of rock a thousand feet from base to crest.

The foot of this Titanic wall was nearly on a level with the river, and huge fragments of lava, loosened from above by the frosts of ages, lay in vast heaps at the base. The broad, solemn stream showed many modulations of colors, so beautifully blended, or so strangely contrasted, as to be ravishingly artistic. At a point where a large block of lava cast a shadow on the water, the stream was a beautiful Azof green, and where the sun-light line met the shadow, it was ever changing, from green to blue, from blue to olive, from olive to gold. At another point a broad sweep of the river was myrtle-green touched here and there by bars of sun-light, that looked like patines of pure gold inlaid with curious emerald. Again where the river dashed madly against an obstructing rock the spume-flakes, shot in the air and a tiny rainbow, aureola-like, rested over the angry waters.

The force of the stream is greatly augmented as it approaches the falls; great rocks appear black and gleaming, against which the waters dash themselves with impotent fury. Further on the river rushes over cascades of three to four feet in height, until with a roar more deafening than the din of battle, and with a force as irresistible as the shock of an earthquake, it takes the leap of 210 feet. Immediately above the falls the river is 1,500 feet wide and from 10 to 20 feet in depth. There is no vegetation, unless we call the few dwarfed and twisted junipers vegetation, though they scarcely deserve the name; and even this meager verdancy only serves to emphasize the desolate barrenness. But under the shadows of the over-hanging cliffs below, ferns and grasses grow in tropical luxuriance, and the rocks are covered with frond-like forms of lichen. The river drops vertically into a broad deep basin, comparatively tranquil and smooth, looking far more like a placid lake than an impetuous river. A misty veil obscures the fall, but, from time to time, this is lifted by the passing breeze revealing a broad white sheet of foam.

The noise, the turmoil and strife of the clashing waters, echoed and re-echoed from the canon walls, is almost maddening in its volume and monotony and the feeling is intensified by strange and unaccountable sounds welling up like the shrieks and groans of Dante's lost souls.

The Twin Falls are three miles from Shoshone Falls. The river is here divided into two nearly equal parts by a huge rocky island, and the waters of one branch plunge over a shelf of basalt a distance of 170 feet, falling nearly vertically, while the descent of the other is not so abrupt.

The admiration these scenes inspire, does not lie in brilliant coloring, or pleasing forms, but rather on their absence. The awe-inspiring solemnity; the wild grandeur; the dead barrenness; all of these combined, lend to the scene a fascination peculiarly its own.

Shoshone Falls are reached by stage from the town of Shoshone, twenty-five miles distant, on the Oregon Short Line Rail road. A large hotel for the accommodation of the tourist, will be opened to the public on July 1st, 1886.

PAYETTE LAKE.

This is a most beautiful sheet of water, situated at the source of Payette River, in Boise County. Its dimensions are ten miles long and five miles wide. The mountains surrounding it are heavily timbered and abound in game, such as bear, deer, elk, grouse and pheasant. Water-fowl are numerous, and disciples of Izaak Walton will find plenty of red-fish, white-fish and trout in the lake The lake is reached by a good wagon road from Boise City, from which it is distant ninety miles. It is rapidly becoming a summer resort for pleasure-seekers of Boise Valley, and if cooling breezes, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of game and fish go to make up the sum total of a summer paradise, they will be found at Payette Lake. The depth of the water is unknown, it having been sounded an half-mile without finding bottom.

LAKE TAHOMA

Is situated far up among the craggy peaks of the Sawtooth range, at an altitude of 8,000 feet. It forms an idyllic picture. The rugged peaks, bristling with evergreen pine and fir rise abruptly from the water's edge, fifteen hundred feet, and are sharply profiled against the sky.

The waters, clear as crystal, and of unknown depth, abound in fish of many varieties.

Volumes might be written about the entrancing scenery of Idaho, and the subject would still be fresh and captivating.

The artist in the coming time who shall faithfully depict the sylvan lakes of Idaho; the wild gorges and canons; the royal pine canopies; the hurculean firs; the every varying tints of the velvety chaparral, and the wild throe-built water-quarried rocks, with their myriad flowers and fern, will be rewarded by the homage of a world.

FARMING.

A new era is dawning on Idaho. Hitherto she has been looked upon by the outside world as a great mineral belt, from which came startling and almost fabulous reports concerning the gold and silver productions. As a rule, these reports have not been exaggerated; the mines are undoubtedly rich and extensive, but other resources, of equal importance, are demanding attention, and among these farming and stock-raising are destined to play an important part. The farming industry is first to be considered. About 12,000,000 acres of land in Idaho are open to cultivation. Of this not one acre in forty is being farmed, or has ever been taken up. The latest obtainable report on farm areas and farm values is found in the census of 1880. The figures, of course, have greatly increased since that time, but assuming that they have twice doubled, it only shows more clearly what an insignificant portion of the farming lands are being utilized:

COUNTIES.	Farms.	Acres of Improved Land.	Value of Farms including lands, Fences and Buildings.	Value of Farm Implements and Machinery.	Value of Live Stock.	Cost of building and repairing Fences.	Estimated value of Farm productions sold, consumed or on hand.
Ada	256	62 842	800,475	84,545	522,264	42,409	5[illegible]
Alturas	90	919	28,950	3,225	11,870	1,685	34,550
Boise	64	4,444	116,050	12,710	71,079	5,680	97,624
Washington	149	13,846	198,650	24,680	2 7,812	14,390	113,318
Total ...	559	82,051	1,144,125	125,160	863,725	64,157	760,301

With the exception of what is know as "the river bottom," all of the land has to be irrigated, and produces abundantly all kinds of cereals and roots, while every variety

of fruit, known to this latitude, can be found growing, where a few years ago a barren plain, except for the sage-brush growing there, presented an unsightly and forbidding picture. The most remarkable feature in farming here, is the uniformity of the farm products, the yield from year to year being nearly the same. This is owing in a great measure to irrigation, the crops not being subjected to alternate drought and drowing, as is too often the case where the rain-fall is depended upon. It is in this particular especially, that the farmers here have the advantage of those in many parts of the Eastern States.

There is no uncertainty incident to opening a farm in this section, for the cash returns are positively sure. It is a common occurrence for men to open farms on wild land, and raise enough produce the first summer to build their houses, fence their places, and maintain their families until the following harvest time. To prove how profitable the industry actually is, I will cite a *bona fide* case or two, of men who have made for themselves homes in Idaho. I do not feel justified in making any statements in this connection, unless the circumstances have really come under my own personal observation.

A gentleman from Ohio arrived in Idaho, in the latter part of August, bringing with him his wife and five children, the eldest, a lad of sixteen. His resources were $65, in cash, four horses and harness for them, and two wagons. His liabilities were, that his family would starve unless he rustled. He rustled. He got a job for himself and boy hauling lumber from a saw-mill to town, cleared $50 and killed a horse. About this time he settled on a hundred and sixty-acre tract of sage-brush land, sold his odd horse and extra harness and wagon, and scraped together money enough to build a small frame house and provide food for his family for some time. During the winter he worked hauling wood, hay and ice, and was busy all the time. On March first he had $175, cash; this he invested in seed and a plow, and that summer raised 2,140 bushels of wheat, worth at that time one dollar per bushel. This was eight years ago. To day he has a fine dwelling, large and comfortable out-buildings, a farm well

fenced, five hundred head of horses and cattle, and his debts can be canceled with a fifty dollar greenback. One more instance in point will suffice: A young married man who was a clerk in a large dry goods house in St. Louis, was afflicted with incipient consumption, and had been advised by his physician to seek a home in the pure, dry atmosphere of one of the territories, with a view of arresting the full development of the disease, with which he was threatened. His choice fell on Idaho. Unfortunately for him he arrived in 1881, when the excitement of the Wood River mines was at its height. Every man had his pocket full of "galena" from his "strike," which he would exhibit with all the *sang froid* of a future millionaire. Fortunes were made every day by the sale of "prospects." Was it any wonder our St. Louis friend caught the fever—not the varioloid type, but the full grown-three ply-all-wool and a yard-wide kind. He had with him $1,500. One thousand dollars of this he invested in a "wild-cat" claim, and it pinched out on him in less than a week. That ended his mining experience. He had no further desire to become a bloated mining king, so he folded his tent, metaphorically speaking, and a week later found him in one of the valleys on a farm, which he had rented on shares. He worked hard the following summer, and after his crop was sold, and all his debts paid, he had $1,200 in cash, but $200 of this was the remains of his original capital. He next bought forty acres of sage-brush land, paying therefor $400, and commenced an orchard, planting the first year twenty acres of apple trees and farming the rest. The next season he set out the balance of his land in peach, pear, plum and cherry trees, and the whole is now a thrifty and bearing orchard, which can not be bought for $10,000. The net cash received for his fruit in 1885, was a little over $2,500, and these figures will be more than doubled this season, as some of the trees were too young to bear well. He is at the present writing, a hearty and vigorous man, not a vestige of his old malady remaining. It is useless to multiply evidence of this kind, and the above have only been used to show what perseverance and pluck can do in the far west.

Land never wears out here. If anything it gets better from year to year, if properly handled. Farms have been constantly cropped for the last fifteen or twenty years, that are to-day producing as abundantly as they did when first brought under cultivation, and during this time not a pound of barn-yard compost has been added to the soil. This is in exact contra-distinction of farming elsewhere, and it may be said that no soil can have its fertilizing principles absorbed and carried away, year after year, and still remain as fertile and productive as ever; which is an eminently true and safe assertion. But the reason the land of Idaho retains these qualities, is because the fertilizing agents are added to the soil by irrigation, which deposits quantities of silt that is better than the richest manure The small grains all do well. Wheat produces heavier grain than in any other State or Territory. Three hundred and twenty bushels of wheat were weighed, each bushel separately as it came from the threshing machine, the whole averaging sixty six pounds per bushel. This was not a choice lot, but the ordinary run of the wheat stacks in the yard. Idaho compared with other localities takes the lead, as the following official figures prove. The table gives the yield per acre:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Corn.
Idaho.	30	25	55	40	250	35
Nevada.	12	40	31	40	95	30
California.	17	15	30	23	114	34
Oregon.	21	14	31	23	95	33
Eastern States	13	15	31	23	69	26

All crops of small grain are usually planted in the month of February, which is of great advantage to the farmer. It not only prevents him from being pushed with work in the spring, but leaves him free to do all kinds of odd jobs, such as gardening, pruning, etc., which at the most would only be half done if he were pushed with work of more importance. With a farmer once ahead of his work, he is ahead to the end of the season, and the grain sown in February is ready for the sickle two or three weeks before that sown in the spring. Be-

sides this, the February crops do not require as much irrigation, and generally produce heavier grain, and more of it to the acre.

The snow-fall in the valleys being generally very light, it does not afford sufficient protection from the frosts to the fall sown grain, and it sometimes "winter kills." For this reason fall wheat is not raised to any great extent. Blight is almost unknown—once in a great while a head of smut wheat or a little rust is found, but not enough to create the least uneasiness. There has never been a visitation of grass-hoppers or other pests, and of course there is a perfect immunity from drought, or anything approaching it.

IRRIGATION.

New-comers to the North-west look upon irrigation as a great hardship. On the contrary, the farmers have learned to appreciate the great advantages of a systematic and judicious application of water; not alone because it is absolutely necessary to insure a crop, but it puts new life and vigor into the soil. A gentleman who has had many years experience in the construction of ditches and in irrigation, says; "as a rule gentle flooding is the only way to successfully irrigate our lands, except what is known as river bottom land." It used to be thought that all the fertilizing properties of the soil were carried by the water to the lower fields, and consequently impoverished the upper part, but quite to the contrary; it is proved by experience that the land nearest the head ditches are most benefitted. The theory is, that the first lands reached by the water, receives the richest deposit of the fertilizing qualities held in solution, or otherwise mixed with the water, and that as it flows and deposits this, it also absorbs any alkaline matter in its course. Several systems of irrigation are in use, and all have their champions, but many conditions conspire to render a different mode, necessary for different localities. What would be perfectly efficient, and would just fill the bill on one farm, or section of the country, could not be

applied successfully to another. but to a casual observer would appear the same. and would actually embody the same principles, though differently applied. Perfect drainage is an essential point and must be adhered to, for scalding is traceable to no other cause than allowing the water to stand. Too copious flooding has its drawback; not only tending to uproot the grain when young and with insufficient roots, but also to lodge it in any stage after it passes from the boot. The amount of water to be used for different growths is a point of nice distinction with the irrigator. Of all the domestic meadow grasses timothy will probably bear and requires more water than any other, while alfalfa, after the third year requires the least. Red clover and red top should be well watered, but not so much as timothy. In irrigating the cereals it has been found that wheat and oats need nearly double the quantity of water required for barley, and rye will mature without any artificial irrigation whatever. if sown in the fall. Potatoes will be blighted with water-rot if kept too wet, while beans and corn will grow well with a minimum amount of moisture. It is impossible, and utterly out of the question to irrigate a field thoroughly, unless it is something near a level. The Chinese who have no equals in the world, in gardening, if we except the Italians, recognize this fact as of paramount importance. and their first care is to see that the ground is uniformly even. With the facilities offered by the improved levelers, the accomplishment of this proves an easy task, compared to the old method of useing the scraper and shovel.

DESERT LANDS.

What is termed desert land occupies a large portion of the arable area of the Territory. The name is generally applied

to the broad plateaus or table lands, which are covered with sage-brush, where long level gray stretches apparently interminable reach out until the earth and sky meet at the hazy horizon. Its sterility is positively forbidding. It would seem to one unacquainted with the history of sage-brush land that an attempt to reclaim it from its wild barrenness to a state of fertility, would be only "vanity and vexation of spirit." Looking at it thus, in its wild state, it presents anything but an inviting prospect to the farmer or horticulturist. The plateaus seen from an elevation appear to the eye like perfectly level stretches of country, but it is ascertained that there is a descent towards the water-courses of about twenty-five feet to the mile. The surface is seamed with little gulches, and the whole is more rolling and undulating than plain-like. The general character of the soil is extremely rich. The accumulation of sage-mould has been going on for ages, the ground is mellow and has all the principles required for successful agriculture. With the aid of irrigation, the desert in truth, blossoms as the rose, and the best farms in the northwest were once sterile sage-plains. The sage-brush soil is specially adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, the warmth of the earth and mellowness of the soil always warranting an abundant yield when well watered. Some of the finest orchards in the Territory are grown on sage-brush land, and I believe I can say without fear of successful contradiction, that Idaho produces the finest flavored fruit of any other locality on the Pacific Coast—California not excepted. The soil is porous, and for the first two or three years requires a generous share of irrigation, but it soon becomes less absorptive, owing to the amount of silt that lodges in every crevice and pore, not only rendering less irrigation necessary, but at the same time adding a most valuable fertilizer to the soil. In the work of reclaiming desert land, there is but one thing to be considered, and that is, *water*. Therefore, when that one obstacle is surmounted, the Rubicon is passed, and successful farming is just as sure as two and two make four. When we consider the amount of labor expended by our fore-fathers in opening a farm in "the states,"

cutting down acres of trees—though they had fun enough at "log-rollins'," and pulling up tenacious burr-oak stumps, the reclamation of desert land pales into insignificance in comparison. Mr. Strahorn says, that "sage-brush lands, naturally the very emblem of sterility and desolation are, in a few years turned into the finest fruit farms, with less trouble than attends a similar transformation, on the wild prairies of Iowa or Nebraska." It is a fact beyond question also, that this class of soil will produce hops in great perfection and abundance, and the day is not far distant when the Snake River Basin will turn off vast quantities of this staple of commerce. In fact, with irrigation, the land willl produce anything grown in this latitude. The creeks that flow from the adjacent mountains are numerous, but under the intense rays of the summer sun, they dwindle to mere rivulets before reaching the rivers. In spring they are rushing torrents, swollen by the rain and melting snow, but when most needed by the farmer for irrigation, they afford only a very small quantity of water; therefore, the only resource is to project canals from the larger streams. The Idaho Mining and Irrigation Canal Company is now constructing a ditch that will reclaim 600,000 acres of this land between Boise and Snake Rivers. The Phyllis Canal Company is also at work on a canal, that will reclaim between 300,000 and 400,000 acres, lying west of Boise City. In Washington County, the Weiser Water Company, have a ditch seventeen and one quarter miles in length, carrying sufficient water to irrigate 12,000 acres. In Payette Valley, two large canals take water from the Payette River, covering therewith 40,000 acres, which makes over a million acres irrigated by these canals alone, and there are dozens of others, constructed by individual capital, with a capacity for watering from 1,000 to 10,000 acres each. It will be readily seen from the above, that an unequaled opening is here offered to the home-seeker, as only a small part of the land here mentioned has been settled; but with each passing month the field narrows, and the intending settler should make an early appearance, or the choice locations will be taken. When we consider the ease with which the land is cleared, and made

ready for farming, the richness of the soil, and the small expense attendant on the erection of a dwelling, we are safe to assert that no other country can offer to the emigrant such inducements as Central and Western Idaho.

FRUIT.

Twenty years ago, probably there was not a bearing fruit tree in Idaho, but since that time it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of doubt, that the country will produce fruit, equaled by few localities in quantity, and surpassed by none in quality. The fruits of California are known the world over for their excellence, but those of Idaho surpass them in delicacy of flavor, taking precedence in the market, and commanding a better price wherever known. All kinds, excepting the purely tropical, are grown to a state of unequaled perfection. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, prunes, cherries, all the varieties of the grape, and all kinds of berries are to be seen growing in the greatest profusion. It is often the case that the trees become so prolific that they cannot sustain the weight of their own production, but the flavor is in no wise impaired by the super-abundant fertility. Idaho fruit-growers have command of a better market than is possible to many other localities, located as it is, in the center of a great mining region. The mining towns are usually in the most rugged mountains, at too great an altitude for fruit culture, and they naturally look to the valleys to supply this demand. The amount of fruit shipped in 1885 by Boise Valley alone, to different points in Montana Territory and elsewhere, has been estimated to have reached 1,600 000 pounds. The fruit here is never pestered with worms, and dry-rot is scarcely known. The dried-fruit industry is fast

assuming gigantic proportions; several canneries do a driving business, while quantities of cider and vinegar are manufactured and find ready sale, both at home and abroad.

STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising is said to pay well in any part of the United States Even in those localities where cattle have to be sheltered and fed five or six months each year, it is followed to advantage. What, then, must be the profit where they neither require shelter or hay during the winter months, and where the range is practically unlimited? 12,000,000 acres of pasture land is the amount offered by Idaho to the stock-growers. Every hill and mountain side is a pasture, luxuriant with the most nutritious grass, where during the summer season, or more properly speaking, from May until December, stock thrive and fatten for the markets of the world. Bunch-grass grows freely, and is the staple feed of the hills. It has a thick mass of long, slender blades, next the ground, from which rise a dozen to thirty stems, tipped with a waving seed-top, resembling the domestic oat; this is filled with peculiarly rich and fattening properties, and is eagerly devoured by all cattle. Streams and springs of the purest crystal water abound in every gulch and ravine, little groves of quaking-asp, choke-cherry, and willow, furnish shade during the summer heat, and shelter from the storms of early spring and fall. Here through the long summer, secure and unmolested, stock remain, until frequent rain-storms in the fall, warn the watchful and ever-ready stock-men, that the grass on the plains has sprung to life, and freshness, and that the range where his cattle have summered, will soon be covered with drifting snow. Then the fall "round-up" or "rodeos" takes place. This is a time of excitement, jollity, and good-fellow-

ship. All the stock-men and "cow-boys," in a certain radius, meet at a place appointed, and proceed to gather all cattle, old and young, of every brand, from the hills to a central point. Here the festive "cow-boy" is in his element, for the "cutting-out," branding, and marking, gives him an opportunity to display his horsemanship and daring. Each man cuts out, or selects from the herd, the animals belonging to him, marking and branding all new additions. The "rounding up" business generally lasts from a month to six weeks, and occurs semi-annually, in the fall and spring. At the end of the fall round-up, the cattle are driven to the plains to winter, requiring no further attention until spring, when another rodeo takes place, and they are moved to the hills for the summer.

Snake River Basin has less snow-fall than any other portion of the Territory, and it furnishes to innumerable cattle a warm winter range, with an abundance of white-sage, bunch, and sand grass for food. While snow in the mountain ranges falls to a depth of from one to a dozen feet, according to altitude, nine winters in ten, the snow fall in Snake River Basin will not exceed from three to four inches, and only lies on the ground a few days at a time. In summer the Basin furnishes no nutriment whatever to cattle, being parched and dried by the sun, until it presents to the eye a gray and arid desert, with no vegetable growth but the sprangly sage-brush, and no animal, life, save the prowling cayote or panting lizard. Between the traveller and the distant horizon, wavering lines of heat rise, trembling and throbbing, as if the earth were resolving itself into vapory shadows under the fiery rays of the sun. No object breaks the monotonous gray of the level sweep, save where ever and anon, a black irregular line of lava is sharply silhouetted against the sky. This briefly describes Snake River Plains in summer. But with the first rain of autumn, the whole aspect of the scene changes; dust, the accumulation of months, is washed from the sage; tufts of bunch and sand grass spring up green and flourishing; herds of cattle and troops of deer, that have been summering in the cool vales of the adjacent mountains, wander across the plains to their accustomed winter quarters; the sleeping echoes

are awakened by the lusty shouts of the "cow-boy" or the sharp, whip-like crack of the hunter's rifle, and the scenes of desolation and solitude suddenly bursts into life, activity and adventure.

From the border along the south-western part of the Territory, south of Snake River, and extending in an easterly direction around the sweeping bend of that stream, for 250 miles, is an immense tract of winter range, as yet comparatively unsettled. A number of herds, ranging from five hundred to three thousand head, have wintered there for the last fifteen years, and have always come out fat in the spring, without having been fed a pound of hay. This section, and indeed nearly all that vast country, known as Snake River Basin, will forever remain the undisputed domain of the cattle-men. The character of the country is such that only a comparatively small portion can be utilized for agriculture. There is very little bunch-grass in the Basin, but the country is covered with a thich growth of white-sage, which stock-men aver is much superior.

To the uninitiated, the word *white-sage* is perhaps a mystery; and a description of its growth will not be out of place. There are several varieties of sage, indigenous to this country. But, as we do not lay claim to botanical learning, we shall speak of them only as they are known to the north-western stock-raiser. The white-sage grows to a height of six inches to a foot, and resembles in shape somewhat, a stunted poplar tree. The leaves are abruptly pinnated, and are covered with a soft white down, resembling the fluff of a peach. It takes its name, as might be inferred, from its color, but strictly speaking, is not white, but ashen gray. It lies in vast tracts, thousands of acres in extent, and regarded from a distance, it appears indeed snow-white. All stock devour it with avidity, and those who are best qualified to know, assert that it can not be surpassed for feed by the finest cured hay. As it grows in those lacalities where comparatively little snow falls, cattle feeding on it, keep in good condition all winter. The foliage has a sweet, pleasant taste, not unlike the pith of a corn-stalk. Another variety, which

is the most numerous of any, for it is to be found covering the vast plains of the north-west, like a Liliputian forest, is known as black sage. Mark Twain, says: "if the reader can imagine a gnarled and venerable oak-tree reduced to a little shrub two or three feet in height, with its rough bark; its foliage; its twisted boughs, all complete, he can picture the sage-brush exactly." Cattle eat it sparingly. The grease-wood, scientifically known as *flowering certelucia*, grows to a height of from three to four feet, and is covered with setiform prickles. Stock devour only the young shoots. White-sage, grease-wood, and black-sage, are habitat of the plains only, and are not to be found in the mountain districts.

The drive from the summer to the winter range is short, being at the most not more than sixty or seventy miles—often much less. It is not unusual for some old cow, that has been chosen as leader by her companions, by reason of her age and sagacity, to strike out for winter quarters as soon as the wind blows cold in the fall, followed by the whole herd, and exhibiting an amount of forethought and precaution, often lacking in the human species. With the first warm days of early spring, the "poison" makes its appearance. It is fatal only for a few weeks, or when young. We find a great diversity of opinion among stock-men as to what poison really is. According to some, it is wild parsnip, and by others it is designated as larkspur, and there are yet other plants to which the poisonous quality is attributed. We are inclined to the opinion that it is fools parsely, botanically known as *Aethura cynopium*, as its effects on cattle are identical with that produced on man, by that plant. However this may be, the fact remains that by whatever name the "poison" should be called, it is a source of no little uneasiness to the herder. It grows to a height of an inch or two, long before any other green thing starts from the chilled earth, and being young, tender, and juicy, the cattle eat it greedily, and unless the cow-boy is at hand to bleed them, sometimes proves fatal. But all danger is avoided by driving the cattle into the hills, for although the plant is found growing thickly on the plains, there is none on the higher ranges. Therefore, where a

little watchfulness and judgment is exercised, fatal poisoning is very rare.

The price at which cattle can be bought on the range, varies, and depends much on the season of the year. Cattle can always be purchased in the fall cheaper than at any other time, for obvious reasons. Bargains are to be had in buying "a brand" and where a herd is taken as "they come," the price is very reasonable. Three-year-old heifers on the range sell for $30 to $35, good milch cows $40 to $50, and the price of beeves fluctuates with the market.

HORSES.

American horses were brought to Idaho by the early emigration, and from these have sprung a large number of bands, now roaming the wild pastures. The short, rugged Indian pony has been bred with the American stock, to such an extent that he has nearly lost his identity, and the "cayuse" is fast becoming the exception, instead of the rule as formerly. For endurance the "cayuse" is probably the chief among all equines, with the sole exception of his cousin, the Mexican mustang, and the infusion of American blood into his veins has lent him size, speed, and strength, while his original grit and suppleness is retained. It is the aim of horse-growers, to raise only animals that command a ready sale in the Eastern markets, and for this purpose, horses about twelve hundred pounds weight, are preferable, as they come nearer filling the bill, for general utility, than any other. The market, though of course, subject to fluctuation, is always good, and Idaho horses find a ready sale. They require no more attention on the range than horned cattle, and are herded and "rounded-up" in much the same manner. The principal difference is, a three-year-old beef driven in wild, from the range, can be put on the cars, and in a week be on the butcher's block in

Chicago, or some other eastern city, while the three-year-old colt must be well "broke" before he can be sold at all. However, this is more than counter-balanced by the difference in price.

Some horse growers make a practice of winter feeding, and others drive to the low ranges. While the former mode has the recommendation of being by odds the surest, it is somewhat more expensive. In some parts of the territory, winter feeding is necessary, but as a rule range can be found where horses winter themselves, near enough to warrant driving, rather than have the trouble and expense of mowing and stacking the wild hay. Stock-men tell me, though how true it is I am not prepared to say, that horses raised entirely in the hills, and allowed to run wild and free from any restraint, until they are three or four years old, prove to be more rugged and enduring, have more "bottom" and "staying qualities," than those reared in a domestic state.

SHEEP.

Sheep raising will necessarily form an important factor in the future stock-raising of this country, and that without infringing on the territory allowed the cattle-grower. So far as summer and winter ranges are concerned, the sheep are driven from one to another, in the same manner as other cattle. I have been told that it costs about ninety cents to raise a sheep on the range, that his wool is worth on an average of $1.50, and he can then be sold for from $1.50 to $2.00.

The facilities offered by the immense range, the mild winters, and the ease with which the largest herds can be manipulated, lends a charm to the busines, which the sheep-

raiser can not but appreciate. Unfortunately the late statistics concerning this branch of industry, can not be procured, and although the live-stock report of 1880 will be found in its place, in this chapter, and contains the facts up to that date, it falls far short of what the figures should be now.

It will be seen on reference to the table, that the total number of sheep in the four counties, was 4,716, and that the clip yielded 15,921 pounds. We know of one firm of sheep raisers, whose clip in 1885, reached 100,000 pounds, which serves to illustrate the speed with which the business is advancing. All that the most exacting herder can demand is at hand to facilitate the progress of the industry, and the table only serves to bring forth more prominently, the comparatively insignificant amount of sheep now in Idaho, to what the country is capable of supporting. In a word, the industry is in its infancy.

There is always a greater mortality among sheep when exposed to the rigors of a severe winter, than among any other cattle. Not so much, because they are physically incapable of withstanding cold, but because the storms demoralize them, and they either stand immovable through fear, and perish of hunger, or are driven before the blast to certain destruction. I lay it down as an undisputed truth, that Idaho enjoys the mildest winters of any state or territory, between the Sierras on the west, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and per consequence offers to the sheep-raiser, a securer field on this score, than any other locality. Another great advantage is, that the sheep will turn off cleaner wool, there being no burs on the range. The clip, therefore, is not docked by buyers. The cost of shearing is six or seven cents per head, and Merino and Leicester produce more wool than any other breeds, the fleece averaging six and one half pounds per head, which is worth from fifteen cents to twenty cents a pound. Southdowns are the best for mutton. In conclusion, I would say to those who may contemplate entering the business of sheep-raising, "Now is your time." The field is narrowing each year, and for those who commence at once, a golden harvest can confidently be predicted.

HOGS.

In certain parts of the territory wild roots grow that are excellent feed for hogs. Camas, which the Indians dry and use for food, grows in most of the valleys, and this the hogs eat it with avidity. Another root, called *kouse*, (though whence the name is a mystery,) grows very thickly in some of the highest valleys and foot hills. Fat hogs are worth four cents to seven cents per pound gross, and are sure of a market.

THOROUGH-BREDS.

In the introduction of thorough-breds, Idaho is well up to the front. When stock raising was in its infancy, the finest strains of Kentucky blue blood, were imported at great expense, and in a great measure it is to those early shipments, we owe the almost physical perfection of our stock to-day. As a result of this move, a gradual improvement was perceptible, until finally, the clean limbs, capacious chest, thin nostrils, and the eye of slumbering fire and ambition, marked the consummation of the breeders' hopes, and the fulfillment of the prophecy that, "blood will tell." Idaho seems specially adapted to the raising of speedy horses. Numerous cases can be mentioned where horses raised here have won fame on the turf, and been sold for almost fabulous prices, but it is beyond the province of this article to give more than a cursory outline of the industry. We have the finest blood that money can purchase; the clean-limbed Hambletonians, in all their pride of fleetness and beauty; the ponderous, brawny, and puissant Clydesdale or Norman; and the intermediate

roadster, with his swift untiring pace, are to be found on every hand to delight the fancier, the admirer of equine beauty, or the stickler for utility.

Nine-tenths of the live stock of the territory are what might be termed range-cattle, which includes horses, sheep, and horned cattle. There are no official figures latter than those of 1880, which are given below; but approximating the estimates of three prominent cattle-growers, we get the following result as to the number of cattle in the four counties:

Ada County, – – – –	30,000.
Alturas " – – – –	50,000.
Boise " – – – –	20,000.
Washington County, – – –	25,000.

The figures are written only after careful inquiry, and they are, if anything, rather below than above the actual number.

The following is the table given by the census of 1880:

COUNTIES.	LIVE-STOCK. Number of Horses	Number of Mules and Asses.	Number of Working Oxen.	Number of Milch Cows.	Number of Other Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Swine.	Pounds of Wool.	DAIRY PRODUCTS. Gallons of Milk.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.
Ada	4,904	148	112	2,204	20,367	4,525	3,171	14,9 0	112	69,482	1,69
Alturas	181	33	10	166	593		55			1.150	500
Boise .	589	36	7	331	1,689	102	846	5 0	830	1 ,160	
Washington.	2.596	40	40	839	3,098	89	3,438	521		16,217	
Total,..	8,270	2 7	169	3,740	25,747	4,716	7,310	15,921	912	97,0 9	2,190

It is impossible to fix a limit, or even to form an estimate, of the future live-stock productions. The field is so extensive, the natural advantages so great, that to all who come with the intention of investing in the business, we can say, conscientiously, an unsurpassed territory awaits you.

MINING.

This has always been, and still is, the source of more revenue to the territory than any other of her many resources. It is mining that has given to the territory the world-wide renown, which she now enjoys, and it is to the mines we owe the introduction of large foreign capital, and the erection, and maintenance of industries that give employment to hundreds of artisans and laborers. It was the adventurous spirit of the hardy prospector that led him within our borders, where his most sanguine expectations, and wildest dreams, were realized in the abundant wealth he unearthed from the everlasting hills. In the early days quartz mining attracted little or no attention, and, although vast ledges were known to exist, the difficulty of transporting machinery through the mountain fastnesses was considered so great, that it received hardly a second thought. Indeed, when the free gold was strewn so lavishly through the earth, when it could be seen shining in the yellow sand of the mountain brooks, and paid as high as $100 per day to the man, we can hardly wonder that the slower, and more difficult process of extracting it from quartz was not practiced. Therefore it was only the placer mines that were worked. The earliest, and most primative method of separating the gold from the gravel, through which it was sprinkled, was by the "cradle" or "rocker." And, although a rough and uncouth piece of machinery, it nevertheless embodied all the principles, and essential requirements, though necessarily in a lesser degree, of the more speedy and powerful system of hydraulics in use at the present day. The "cradle" is an oblong box, between four and five feet in length, mounted on a pair of transverse rockers, and furnished with a set of graded sieves, laid in tiers, "riffles," amalgamated plates, and blankets, for the separation of gold from the gravel, in its descent from the hopper to the outlet at the lower end. The various stages of developement, from the puny cradle up to the irresistible power now used in

hydraulics, to tear down mountain sides, was accomplished by easy grades. The description of the "long tom," "slucing," and "ground slucing," each representing a different period in mining history, would not, we believe, prove of interest to the general reader.

PLACER MINES.

Two distinct classes of auriferous gravel occur in Idaho. In the bars of Snake River the gold is of the kind known as flour gold, and is in a state of extreme division. There are many rich placers, and they were either deposited by the present stream during freshets, or left by a comparatively small shifting of the channel.

The character is quite different in the mines of Boise Basin, and the gold very much coarser. The gravels are shown to great advantage in the hydraulic mines. The upper stratum, for a depth of from ten to one hundred feet, is loose and friable, and of a rusty color, which is caused, no doubt, by oxidation of iron pyrites, of which the lower stratification is full. The process of oxidation is no doubt facilitated by the percolation of surface water through the gravel. The lower stratum of gravel is dense, well cemented, coarser, and of a bluish color. Owing to this latter feature it is called by miners "blue gravel," and because of the greater proportion of gold found in it, the term "pay dirt," is applied to it. Occasionally a stratum of pipe clay will intrude between the upper and lower strata of gravel, and a layer of gravel varying in thickness, almost invariably overlies everything. The gravel deposit is sometimes rich in vegetable fossils and curious petrifications.

Clarence King, U. S. Special Agent of Statistics and Technology, says, "the gravels of Boise Basin are estimated to

cover thirty square miles, to a depth of 12 feet." The pay dirt is commonly near the bed-rock of these beds, as is usual elsewhere.

There is in Boise Basin seventeen different lines of ditch, and the total length of the ditch-plant, including flumes, is 281 miles. Of this, Mr. Ben Wilson, of Pioneer, owns 120 miles, Mr. Plowman 16¼ miles, Stevenson, Noble & Co. 11½ miles, the remaining amount being divided among smaller companies. The principal placer mines have saw-mills in connection, and manufacture all their lumber. That of Mr. Wilson has a capacity of 5,000 feet per day. Both day and night shifts are worked during the season. The length of the mining season, or the months during which water is supplied, varies with different localities. At Stevenson & Noble's mine it is from May 1st to Sept. 3rd, at Wilson's mines in Pioneer, from April 15th to Nov. 1st.

Little Giant hydraulics are used, and it is said one efficient man with a giant equals one hundred men with picks and shovels for ground sluicing.

For some time the enterprise of constructing a bed-rock flume to secure the immense quantity of gold in the bed of More's Creek, and its bars, has been discussed, and capital alone is lacking to carry out the scheme. The bed of More Creek, and Elk Creek, for a distance of seven miles, with an average width of 600 feet and a depth of 12 feet, contains the tailings, which the lowest estimate says contains more than $11,000,000, besides $100,000 worth of quick-silver. The people of Boise Valley are naturally opposed to a bed rock flume in More's Creek, fearing the devastating effects that followed the deposit of slickens on the farming land of Yuba, Feather, Bear and America Rivers in California. It is rather a complicated question. It involves the rights of one person, so to manage his property as to damage, or destroy that of his neighbor. It involves the rights of one or more of the industrial classes to say, that an industry which was originated under and has been fostered by the laws of the Territory and the nation, shall no longer exist. It involves the rights of the territory to interfere in the prosecution of a

calling, lawfully carried on under rights and privileges derived from the Federal Government, or to interfere with the operations of an individual, or corporation, holding letters patent of the United States to the land, to do with it as they please. It involves the support of a large and industrious population in the mountains and in the valleys; and it may involve the question of public health, so far as it relates to the valley, towns, and settlements. However, it is not likely that an industry which gives a large percentage of the gold product of the territory, will be suppressed because engineering skill has not yet devised, or put in operation, means to neutralize or overcome the evil it creates. Millions of dollars have been taken from the placer mines of Boise Basin, and millions more yet remain to be exhumed.

Snake River Placers.—It is only within the last ten years that the gold fields of Snake River have attracted any wide-spread interest. A few rich bars have, from time to time, been worked by cradle, where the gold was found coarse enough to be saved in that way, but, aside from this, the mining operations have been very limited. For a distance of several hundred miles from Eagle Rock, Idaho, down Snake River, the bars and banks of this stream will, at almost any point, show a "prospect" of several hundred colors to the pan, but of such extreme granular fineness, so flakey and light, that the gold is often seen floating on the water in the pan. Its extremely small size is what makes it so difficult to separate from the gravel. Its assay, fineness, is 900 to 960. The gold seems to be equally distributed over a great area, that was once the bed of a mighty river, and gold is found at the grass roots, as well as at any lower depth. The pay dirt in different localities is from 15 to 100 feet thick, and extends back from the river, in some places, a distance of several miles. The amount of gold in a cubic yard of this gravel, varies considerably with the different mines, one company finds it to be forty-two cents, another twenty-seven cents, and still another twenty cents. Amalgamated plates are generally used to catch the gold, and in this way from eighty to eighty-five per cent. is saved.

There is nowhere in the United States a body of mining ground so large, where the gold is so uniformly distributed as it is in the Snake River placer fields, and, with improved facilities, the mines will pay handsomely when the babies of 1886 are hoary with age.

QUARTZ MINES.

In Boise County, a great mineral belt begins with Gold Hill, and extends through the county a distance of forty miles. Twenty-eight miles north-west of Idaho City is the Banner District. It is very rich, and has been turning out bullion for a number of years. The principle mines are owned by the Elmira Company, and are six in number, viz:— Crown Point, Wolverine, Banner, Idaho, Star of the West, and Washoe. In the first two of these, the ore assays as high as 6,000 ounces, and averages 70 ounces. The company have in connection with the mines, a twenty-stamp mill, roasting furnace, and assay office. Other mines located here are the Monarch, Homestake, Daisy and Deer Lodge. A table of the mines in Boise County will be found in the latter part of this chapter. In the Gambrinus District, eighty miles from Idaho City, the Forest King, Golconda, and Silver Chief, are the most prominent locations. A five-stamp mill at the Forest King mine, and one also at the Golconda, crushes the rock, which is gold bearing quartz assaying $25 to $30 per ton. At the Mammoth mine, owned by Wilson & Co., on Summit Flat, there is an eight-stamp mill. The vien averages two feet, and assays in the hundreds. The Gold Hill lode is in the Quartzburg District, north of Idaho City, and since it was opened, in 1867, has been paying handsome dividends. It is owned by the Gold Hill Mining and Milling Company, and extends a distance of 2,900 feet, south-

west, and 1,400 feet, north-west from the point of discovery. The vein is decomposed, sulphureted quartz, very easy to handle, and yields $10 to $100 per ton. The quartz is reduced at an expense of less than $1.25 per ton, in a Cobden mill of twenty-five stamps. The average assay of the ore is about $30, but rich bodies have been tapped, at different times, and long runs made that yielded from $50 to $100 per ton. The under-ground workings, including the main shaft which is 500 feet deep, aggregates a length of two miles. The mine has produced about $2,750,000.

Five miles from Banner a new district is being opened, called the Payette District. The prospects are all good, and there is every reason to believe that the mines are as rich as in any other section.

The mineral formation in Washington County is rich and varied. Gold, silver, and copper, are found, and some fine prospects are being opened. Commercial mica also exists in vast quantities, while several veins of coal have lately been discovered. The Mineral District, 25 miles north-west of Weiser, and four miles east of Snake River, is ten miles long, by three wide. The principle mines are the Black Maria, Muldoon, Daniel Boone, Black Hawk, Kit Carson, Portage, Last Chance, Lucky Boy, Lady Bank, Lady Jane Gray, Jolly Traveller, True Blue, Atlanta, and Idaho.

The formation of the district is porphry, and is very rich. The Black Maria, Muldoon, and Daniel Boone, have hundreds of tons of fine ore extracted.

The Ruthburg District is thirty-five miles from Weiser, and about twenty miles from Salubria. Among the many locations, the Belmont and Greenhorn, are the most prominent. The ledges carry silver chlorides and copper. The Seven Devils country, in the northern part of the county, is well up to the front in productions of gold, silver, and copper. Peacock copper in vast ledges, in many cases twenty feet wide, and of unknown depth, are capable of producing this article, of the best quality, and in unlimited quantities, for ages. Sixty-five per cent. of the ores are copper, with $12 in gold, and $15 in silver.

THE GREAT WOOD RIVER MINING REGION.

Seven years ago, what is now known as the Wood River mining region, was a trackless wild, inhabited only by wild and savage beasts, and the still more savage and treacherous Indian. But no country, however wild and hazardous, however fraught with peril and danger, deters the prospector in his untiring search for the precious metal, and his adventurous spirit often leads him into danger, from which his coolness, and nerve alone, can extricate him. Often he is unrewarded for the peril he encounters, and the privation he endures; but in the Wood River region fortune smiled on his efforts. Rich mines were discovered and opened, and ere long the new mineral prodigy of the north-west was known from Maine to California, and from the Gulf to the British line. Where yesterday was a wild, to day cities make the mountains resound with their busy hum; the merry ring of the prospector's pick has startled the red deer from his long seclusion, and freight wagons and pack-trains have been supplanted by the rail way.

No other region on the face of the globe affords such a diversity of wealth and mineral formation. Along the great Snake River valley, in and around Atlanta, Rocky Bar, Smoky, etc., extensive placer claims abound. On both sides of the Wood River, Little Wood River, Lost River, and Little Lost River valleys, and their tributary canons, gulches, forks, and creeks, silver bearing galena, and gray copper mines, are found by dozens—some of which have already yielded their

hundreds of thousands of dollars, while twice as many more are showing equally valuable ore bodies as developed. A tabulated report of the different mines, will be found at the end of this chapter.

The first locations in this great region, were made in 1876, by Warren P. Callahan, D. Whitmer, and M. Williams, in Croy's gulch. It is the mine now known as the Big Camas. About the same time they located the Keystone mine, a mile from where the town of Broadford now stands. The first locations on the east fork of Wood River, were made by Merrit Kelly and his brother. Until 1879 nothing was done, the prospectors having to leave on account of Indians, who considered this country their especial domain; but in that year, (1879,) three prospectors, Williams, Whitmer, and Sprague, located the Queen of the Hills, numbers one and two, and Frank Jacobs, the present Queen of the Hills, which is the mother lode.

In July of the same year, W. D. Hathaway, W. A. Roberts, and others, prospected Warm Spring's Creek, and located the Boyle Mountain Group of mines. Sometime during that summer, Boyle, Hi Hunter, Fulton, and King, explored upper Wood River, in and around Galena. In 1880 the big excitement occurred, and to speak of the influx of prospectors, capitalists, and adventures, and to recount the history of the camp at that time, would be but an "oft told tale told over again"

The following from the Wood River *Times*, was furnished by Mr. T. E. Picotte, the editor:

"Along the gold belt—which extends from Resurrection District, fifteen miles below Hailey, to the head of Rock and Camp Creeks, and on to the Smoky District, Rocky Bar, and Atlanta, there are over a dozen known mines already, and many other claims are also developing into mines. Among the former are the Atlanta Hill, (formerly the Last Chance,) Buffalo, Big Lode, Vishnu, Alturas, Bonapart, Camas, numbers one and two, West Camas, Hidden Hand, etc., which have already yielded an aggregate of over $8,000,000—though gold mining, as well as other kinds of mining, is still in its

infancy in this country. Besides the above, there is also a class of veins which carries ore that is somewhat refractory, necessitating roasting. Of this class are the Vienna, Mountain King, Pilgrim, Columbia, and Beaver, and other claims, situated in the heart of the Sawtooth range. All of the claims named are ore producers, the Vienna and Mountain King alone, (which are owned by a Minnesota company,) having a recorded yield of over $750,000 in the past two years. The increase in mine property values can be better realized if the following mine sales are quoted: The Minnie Moore was sold to an English syndicate, which includes one of the Directors of the Bank of England, for $500,000. The Mayflower, at Bullion, was sold to J. B. Farewell, of Chicago, for $375,000. In less than eighteen months, the purchasers had been reimbursed for their outlay. The Narrow Guage Bannock group, purchased by the same capitalists for $85,000, has also more than paid for itself. The Michael Davitt, on Deer Creek, was sold soon after discovery for $40,000. The Pilgrim, in Sawtooth, sold for $30,000 three weeks after its discovery. The Muldoon was sold six months after it was located, to a Philadelphia company, for $125,000. Numerous other instances might be cited, but the above will suffice.

THE REDUCTION WORKS.

Although this region has not passed the first or prospecting stage, the local facilities for reducing the ore and extracting the precious metal are remarkably efficient, and varied. The daily reducing capacity of the mills and smelters, now in this county, is about as follows:

NAME AND LOCATION.	TONS.
The Bellevue smelting works,	5
" Hailey " "	10
" Ketchum " "	120
" Galena " "	30
" Muldoon " "	60
" Vienna Company's Gold and Silver mill, at Vienna,	50
" Columbia and Beaver Company's, mill at Sawtooth,	50
" Atlanta Company's Gold and Silver mill, at Atlanta,	50
" Buffalo Company's Gold and Silver mill, at Atlanta,	40
" Big Lode Company's mill, at Atlanta,	30
" Tahoma Company's mill, at Atlanta,	30
" Last Chance Company's mill, at Atlanta,	30
" Vishnu mill, at Rocky Bar,	20
" Camas No. 2 Gold mill, at head of Rock Creek,	20
Making a total daily milling and smelting capacity of	535

Smelting requiring much capital, many companies prefer to concentrate their ores, and sell them in open market. For this reason concentrating works have been constructed. The works crush the ore and concentrate the metal-bearing particles in from three to ten tons of ore, by separating them from the waste. The following are best known of these:

	TONS.
The Minnie Moore Company with a daily capacity of	80
The Queen of the Hills,	50
The Hailey Concentrating Company,	60
The Wood River,	60
The Mayflower,	60
The Narrow Guage,	40
The North Star,	40
The Buzzo,	40
The Ontario,	40
The Silver King,	30
The Little Wood River,	30
The Smoky - Bullion,	30
Making a daily capacity of	560

The construction of more mills and concentrating works is in contemplation. At Rock and Camp Creeks alone, it is believed over one hundred additional stamps, having a capacity of 200 tons per day, will be put in place in the next twelve months.

PRODUCTIONS AND ASSAYS OF IDAHO MINES.

THE WOOD RIVER BULLION YIELD.

Each small or large ore producer seeks his favorite market, consequently the ores and bullion have been shipped to all points of the compass, by every mode of conveyance, and

it has been impossible to ascertain the full yield. The statistics obtainable however, have justified the publication of the following:

RECORD OF WOOD RIVER.

In 1878,	*Wild Indians.*
In 1880,	*Settled by the Whites.*
In 1881,	Yield of the mines, $1,250,000.
In 1882,	" " " " $2,500,000.
In 1883,	" " " " $3,500,000.
In 1884,	" " " " $4,000,000.
In 1885,	Yield of the mines estimated, $6,000,000.
In 1886,	" " " " " $8,000,000.

Assays of Wood River Mines, (alphabetically.)

NAMES OF MINE.	ASSAY PER TON.	PER CENT BASE METAL.
Accident	167 ounces silver,	50 per cent. lead
Albion	100 " "	50 " "
Barvarian	90 " "	75 " "
Baltimore	150 " "	60 to 70 per cent. lead.
Black Horse	200 " "	70 per cent. lead
Bullion	180 " "	65 " "
Buckhorn	150 " "	70 " "
Black Barb	100 " "	70 " "
Buckskin	500 to 700 ounces silver	
Bromide	48 to 800 " "	65 to 70 per cent. lead.
Capital	$250 to $2,000, silver	
Clipper	100 to 500 ounces silver	
Chauncy	150 ounces silver	
Comet	$200	
Davitt Michael	1,000 to 3,000 oz. silver	
Dead Shot	530 ounces silver	
Ellen Stilts	200 " "	65 per cent. lead.
Emma Fair	150 " "	70 " "
Eureka	100 " "	60 " "
Emma	300 " "	
Guy	65 to 300 ounces silver	
Giant	200 ounces silver	65 per cent. lead.
Humbolt	125 " "	70 " "
Highlide	130 " "	large per cent. lead.
Idahoan	100 to 200 ounces silver	70 per cent. lead.
Illinois	90 ounces silver	60 " "
Idaho Belle	100 " "	
Industry	46 " "	50 per cent. lead.
Idaho Democrat	100 " "	60 " "
Ingersoll	150 " "	small per cent. lead.
Jay Gould	150 " "	65 per cent. lead.
Joe Garrison	450 " "	15 " "
Liberty	175 " "	70 " "
Lizzie	250 " "	
Minnie Moore	$124 to $140 per ton	
Monday	620 ounces silver	56 per cent. lead.
Mayflower	No Report	
Mountain View	300 ounces silver	80 per cent. lead.
Mammoth	92 " "	74 " "
Mocking Bird	90 to 160 ounces silver	48 to 65 per cent. lead.
Morning Star	70 oz. silver $7 gold	
Montgomery, Parker and St. Louis groupe of mines, first-class sample	597 ounces silver	32 per cent. lead.
Overland	125 " "	65 " "
Penobscot	175 " "	65 " "
Queen of the Hills	125 " "	65 " "
Queen Victoria	149 " "	66 " "
Rattler	200 " "	65 " "
Rising Sun	300 " "	60 " "
Star Mine	150 " "	70 " "
Silver Fortune	100 " "	50 " "
Salinas	250 " "	
Sultan	80 to 300 ounces silver	50 to 70 per cent. lead.

Several mines, of which we could not obtain a report, do not appear in the above table.

BOISE COUNTY MINES.

The following amount of precious metals were shipped through Express Companies *alone* in 1885, from Boise County:

SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS CO'S. DURING 1885.

OFFICE.	Gold Bullion and Dust.	Silver Bullion and Amalgam.	TOTAL.
Idaho City	$483,612	$103 530	$587,142
Centerville	43,215	7,873	51, 88
Placerville	115,833		11 ,833
Quartsburg	159,500		159,500
Grand Total	$802,160	$111,403	$913,563

ASSAYS OF BOISE COUNTY QUARTZ MINES.

NAME OF MINE.	ASSAY PER TON.	
	Ounces.	Dollars.
Crown Point	70 to 6,0	
Wolverine	70 to 6,	
Banner	40 to 4 0	
Idaho	50 to 400	
Star of the West	70 to 200	
Washoe	50 to 200	
Deer Lodge		312.21
Monarch		219.12
Homesteak		230.19
Daisy		67.54
Gold Hill		30.00
Forrest King		30.00
Silver Chief		109.00
Panamint		54.00
Golden Fleece		12.00
Storm King		60.00
Trade Dollar		41.00 gold, 55 silver.

The Elkhorn mine, situated twelve miles north of Idaho City, and fifteen miles east of Centerville, has been a producing mine for upwards of eighteen years. In the last four years the actual production has been $554,000.

DEPOSITS OF IDAHO BULLION AT U. S. MINT.

The deposits of Idaho bullion, (so far as it is possible to seggregate them—a very large portion having passed through private refineries, and thus losing their identity for the year 1885, are stated by the director of the mint, to have been $24,137,417 gold, $727,296 silver, and $24,864,713 total.

Reports of two other mints, one at Carson, and the other at San Francisco, are found to have received the same year, the former $1,339.36, and the latter $454,294.70, and total, $455,634 06.

THE COMPARISON WITH REGARD TO POPULATION is probably the most reliable test of the relative prosperity of a mining region. In this respect Idaho stands first of any other state or territory. The average yield per capita is $45.37 gold, $14.25 silver, making a total of $59.62.

ADA COUNTY.

Ada County is one of the smallest in the territory, but is the most thickly settled. Agriculture is the chief industry. The most convincing evidence of what can be accomplished by irrigation on the sage-brush land, is seen in the farms of Boise and Payette Valleys, the larger part of the present farm area having once been land of that character. In less than twenty

years, greater changes have been wrought in the topography of the country, than is possible on the plains of Nebraska, or the blue grass prairies of Kentucky in twice that period. Waving fields of grain, green meadows of timothy, clover and alfalfa, extensive orchards of choice fruits, beautiful dwellings, embowered in groves of poplar and locusts, large and comfortable barns and granaries, and other evidences of a thrifty prosperity, now adorn the once sterile landscape.

Boise Valley is sixty miles in length, with a breadth varying from two to six miles, and contains about 200,000 acres of arable land. The settlement is thick from Boise City, at the head of the valley, to Middleton, twenty-five miles below. From that point to the mouth of the river, there are fewer farms, but plenty of land awaiting the settler. The soil is very rich, easy of cultivation, exceedingly productive. raising all kinds of cereals, roots, fruits, etc., to remarkably perfection, and in great abundance. The valley is irrigated by large canals taking water from Boise River at different points, and furnishes a bountiful supply to the greater part of the farming area. A canal has been surveyed from a point near the Warm Springs, five miles above Boise City, extending a distance of eighteen miles along the foot hills, and covering a large body of land known as Dry Creek Flat. The ditch will run above or back of Boise Barracks, and north of Boise City, at an elevation of about seventy-five feet above the level of the valley. When this enterprise is carried through, between twenty thousand and thirty thousand acres will be brought under cultivation thereby.

Fruit growing is a very important business in the valley, and the exports have reached a figure hardly to be expected of a comparatively new country. Fruit trees bear when very young. We know of one orchardist who has twenty acres, or 6,500 apple trees, that produced in 1885, when in their fourth year, more than 75,000 pounds of apples. Boise Valley supplies a large and growing demand for fruit, and vegetables, in the surrounding mining camps, at home, and in other territories. Besides Boise Valley proper, there is a large agricultural country south and west that still remains

open to settlement. The farming, so far in that section, is confined to Five Mile Creek, and a few scattering ranches along Ten Mile. What farming has been done however, proves the land to be of excellent quality, and is even thought by some, to be superior of that of Boise Valley. A description of this section will be found in the article on Desert Land.

Payette Valley is situated about thirty miles north-west of Boise City, and is a rich farming and stock-growing region. The length of the valley is seventy-five miles, and the breadth from two to fifteen. There are homes there for thousands of families, the soil is fertile, and specially adapted to the cultivation of small grain—wheat, oats, rye, and barley. The valley is surrounded by low, rolling hills covered with nutritious bunch-grass, and watered by the Payette River, affluent of the Snake. It has the advantage of presenting to the farmer a means of successfully combining the business of stock-raising with agriculture, the adjacent hills being excellent and inexhaustible pasture land. The Oregon Short Line Railway crosses the valley at the lower end, where the town of Payette is situated. Emmett, another thriving little town, is located at the upper end, where the river debouches from the foot-hills. Two large irrigating ditches, taking water from the river, will water 40,000 acres. Two other large canals are to be constructed, one on either side of the river, beginning near the Boise County line and flowing thence westerly. When these are completed, between 200,000 and 300,000 acres of new land will furnish homes for a large colony. Here is an excellent chance for the home-seeker Besides raising abundantly, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and corn, fruits of excellent quality are grown. Near the river, there is plenty of timber for fencing and fuel, and three large saw-mills furnish lumber to the inhabitants, at a nominal figure. The river soil is a heavy alluvium, but the main body is sage-brush land.

The valley is nearly oval. From Emmett, at the upper end, it commences to widen, until within a few miles of Falk's Store, it reaches it broadest limit, and gradually narrows from

that point to the mouth of the river. The greater part of the country between the foot-hills, on the north side of the river, and those on the south side, is arable land, and no doubt will all soon be farmed. Irrigation will be a matter of easy accomplishment, as the ground is very even and level, and the streams have a good fall. Sloughs, in some places, sweep out many miles from the river, and ditches from these can be constructed at a very moderate cost. Living springs are scattered over the valley, and offer another source of supply.

Ada County has no mines, if we except the placers on Snake River, and but little attention has been devoted to the mineral resources. Coal is said to exist in large quantities along the foot-hills, and lignite of a superior quality has been discovered in various places along the Boise mountains, for a distance of thirty miles.

Stock-Raising.—According to the estimates furnished us, Ada County has 30,000 head of cattle on the range. The Boise mountains afford excellent summer pasture, and Boise Valley, Payette Valley, and Snake River Basin, are good winter ranges.

The rearing of thoroughbred cattle is just now attracting considerable attention, and several firms are devoting themselves exclusively to this branch of the industry.

Boise City, Capital of Idaho, and seat of Ada County, is situated on the north bank of Boise River, fifty miles above its confluence with the Snake, at an altitude of 2,800 feet. The streets are broad, cross each other at right angles, and many of them are bordered with a beautiful and uniform growth of ornamental shade trees. She is the center of wealth, refinement and culture, and to her all other cities of the section pay respectful obeisance. She is also the *entrepot* for all the produce of the rich agricultural country, which is necessarially tributary to it. Her private residences will compare most favorably with cities of greater pretentions, in point of architectural design and finish, as well as in cost of construction. The public buildings are perfect gems of art, and creditable to the high order of enterprise which characterizes her public spirited citizens. Two miles east of Boise

City, the United States Penitentiary is located. It is three stories high, built of stone, and surrounded by a wall of solid masonry. The convicts wear the usual felon's garb, and labor at the trades, or in the neighboring rock quarries. The U. S. Assay Office, located at the upper end of Main Street, is an imposing, beautifully finished and well appointed edifice of stone. It was erected at a cost of $81,000. The government supplies a bullion fund, with which deposits are purchased. Ada County Court-house, on Capitol Square, fronting on Jefferson Street, between Fifth and Sixth, is three stories high, built of brick, and the grounds occupy an entire block. There is a large court-room, rooms for the county officers, and chambers for the District Judge. The public school building, the cost of which was $50,000, is the pride and ornament of the city. It is three stories, made of brick and tastefully trimmed with stone. In furnishing, nothing has been omitted that could add to the comfort and convenience of the pupils, or aid the teachers in disseminating a thorough knowledge of the different branches. The means of heating, ventilation, ingress and egress, are perfect. The principal is most ably assisted by an efficient corpse of six teachers, and the systematic thoroughness of each department is indeed admirable. The Boise City Independent School District was established by legislative enactment, February 4th, 1881. The last school census taken in August, 1885, gives the number of school children in the district as 722.

The Territorial Capitol is three and one-half stories, and the largest public building in the city. The territorial officials have chambers there, and the legislative halls are roomy and well ventilated. The Territorial Law Library contains between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, and additions are being constantly received. The cost of the building was $85,000.

A city Ordinance prohibits the erection of frame buildings within a prescribed limit, and the business houses are as a conquence of brick or stone. The Boise City Fire Department embraces Boise Engine No. 1, and Ada Hook and Ladder No. 1, with a Silsby steamer, three hose carts, and 1,500 feet of hose. Fireman's Hall, erected at a cost to the city of

$3,000, is a neat two-story brick. A library and reading room have lately been added.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.—In this respect Boise City has a full quota. There are five religious denominations owning church property in the city. The Presbyterians and Methodists each have fine brick churches, and the other denominations—Episcopal, Baptist, and Catholic—have neat frame buildings.

The Masonic society is represented by Boise Lodge No. 2, and Shoshone Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., Boise Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Idaho Commandery No. 1, K. T. Odd Fellows: Ada Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., and Idaho Encampment No. 1. Order of Workmen: Idaho No. 5, A. O. U. W. The temperance societies are represented by the Champions of the Red Cross and Boise Lodge No 1, I. O. G. T. In the athletic line there is the Boise City Turn Verein and the Boise Base Ball Clubs.

The town is supplied with three excellent newspapers, the *Statesman*, tri-weekly, and weekly; the *Democrat*, semi-weekly; and the *Republican*, weekly. They are very liberally supported, and determined to do their duty "though the heavens fall." There is a line of telegraph wires connecting with the main line at Caldwell, on the O. S. L., and also telephone communication with the surrounding towns.

Some of the attractions outside of the city are Boise Barracks and the Warm Springs. THE SPRINGS are five miles above the city and are a favorite summer resort. They are the only thermal springs in the county and posess highly medicinal properties, containing iron, sulphur, soda, lime and magnesia. The visitor can be accommodated with almost any kind of bath desired, there being vapor, shower, plunge, steam, and mud baths. In temperature the springs vary from 125 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit.

BOISE BARRACKS, military post, over-looks the city, at a distance of half a mile. There is at present stationed there one company of infantry and one of cavalry.

The census of 1880 gives the population of Boise City as 1,899, and at the present writing, judging from the vote polled

and the number of school children in the district, the population is 3,600.

Boise City is at present reached from Kuna station, on the Oregon Short Line rail-road, from which it is distant fifteen miles, and with which it is connected by two daily stages each way. Two branch lines of rail-way are projected—one from Nampa station, on the O. S. L., and the other from Caldwell, on the O. S. L. One is expected to be in operation in the near future.

In the growth and development of Boise City, there has been nothing phenomenal. Unlike many Pacific Coast towns she has not been subject to sudden booms or a fluctuating, mush-room prosperity. On the contrary, her growth has been steady, sure, and prosperous; and the horoscope of the future plainly marks out a destiny of enduring success and certain advancement.

CALDWELL.—Caldwell, thirty miles west of Boise City, on the south side of Boise River, is a new and prosperous little town of 400 inhabitants. It was named after the Kansas ex-Senator, and owes its existence to the Oregon Short Line Railway, on which it is located, though it has many natural advantages. Chief among them is the large farming area surrounding it, a large portion of which has been settled and farmed for many years. The Idaho Land Improvement Company have constructed a large ditch, fifteen miles in length, covering 15,000 acres of choice land, and other canals will be completed soon. A nice school building and several churches look to the spiritual welfare and educational interests of the community, while a weekly newspaper, (the *Tribune*,) advertises the resources of the section. Lower Boise and Dixie Valleys look to Caldwell for supplies and a market for produce, and this trade alone is large and remunerative. It is also a point of importance to cattle shippers and stock-growers generally, and everything considered, the future of Caldwell is bright and promising. The altitude is 2,500 feet.

PAYETTE.—In March, 1884, the town of Payette sprung into existence, called into life by the construction of the

Oregon Short Line. It is situated on the north bank of the Payette River, where that stream empties into the Snake. The place is small, but of growing importance. Some of the finest farming land in Payette Valley backs the town, and the hills are rich in pasture. In 1885 an addition was made to the old town-site, called Master's Addition, and again in June of the same year, another called Gorrie's Addition. Two large saw-mills turn off immense quantities of lumber at this place—one owned by Ridenbaugh & Rossi, and the other by W. A. Coughanour, & Co. The logs are floated down the Payette River, a distance of about 100 miles. The residents of the town are progressive and enterprising. The public school house is a well appointed building, capable of accommodating 100 or more puplis. There is but one church—Methodist. A county bridge, the cost of which was $7,000, crosses the Payette a short distance from the town. The resident population is 200.

Emmett is located at the upper end of Payette Valley, thirty-five miles above the mouth of Payette River. It is nicely situated in a rich farming and stock-raising neighborhood, and has all the indications of a successful future. A fine school building erected at a cost of $5,000, finely furnished with patent seats and other conveniences, is pointed out with pardonable pride by the citizens. The school is divided into three grades, under the direction of the principal, assisted by two teachers. The average daily attendance is 89. Witt's mill, and Wardwell's mill and plainers are located in the suburbs, and furnish lumber at a very reasonable figure. A county bridge spans the Payette at this point. There is one church—Episcopal. Boise City, twenty-eight miles south-east, is the nearest banking and express town. Population, 250.

Kuna.—A station on the Oregon Short Line, fifteen miles south-west of Boise City, and is the place of transfer of freight and passengers for the latter place. A daily stage connects with passenger trains both east and west. With the completion of the New York Canal, a large area surrounding Kuna will make a productive farming country. Population, 50.

MIDDLETON.—Four miles east of Caldwell, its nearest railway station and banking town. The most of the neighboring farming land has been settled for a number of years. . It has telephone communication with Caldwell, Boise City, and intermediate points. Population, 100.

FALK'S STORE.—A postoffice, thirty-eight miles northwest of Boise City, in Payette Valley. Population, 58.

STAR.—A postoffice, fifteen miles west of Boise City. A rich farming country. Population, 50.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Alturas is the largest county in the territory, having an area of over 19,000 square miles, and is *par excellence* the mining region of the Pacific Coast. The county is larger than Vermont and Massachusetts combined, about 200 miles in length, with a width varying from 30 to 170 miles. A description of the mineral resources of the county will be found in the article on mining.

AGRICULTURAL LAND.—There is much arable land in the county, and although it is essentially a mining region, and has gained its laurels through the mines, and must maintain them by that agency, the amount of good land for farming will prove no insignificant factor in its development. On Camas Prairie alone, there are farms for 200 families. It lies about twenty miles west of Hailey and Bellevue, and is forty miles long, by from ten to twenty wide. Grain yields from forty to fifty bushels per acre, and there is one instance on record where (on Willow Creek,) five acres produced at the rate of 105 bushels per acre. Farmers are settling this great

garden spot very rapidly, and no doubt the whole will be in a few years, one vast wheat field—that being the staple production. The soil is a deep, rich loam, level and well watered by numerous creeks from the adjacent mountains. It has only been a short time since the first settlements were made there, and consequently it has not been fully demonstrated that fruit will bear well, but enough is known to prove that the hardy varieties will yield profusely. Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables grow to a remarkable size and in great abundance with but little irrigation; while hay of the very finest quality is a natural production. It is said by those who should be well informed in the subject, that very little irrigation is necessary, for the reason that a stratum of clay a few feet below the surface holds the moisture. Water is to be found at a depth of from two to eight feet in any part of the Prairie. What has been said of Camas Prairie applies as well to Wood River Valley, with the exception of the extreme upper end, where the seasons are too short and the nights too cool for the production of only the hardiest vegetables, though small grain grows well.

As a stock-raising country, Alturas is one of the best described in this work. In the foot-hills and valleys of the Sawtooth and Wood River ranges, the stock find an abundance of summer feed, and when winter comes on they are driven to the great lava fields of Snake River to grow fat and lazy on white-sage. No positive statistics can be had as to the number of range cattle now in the county, but the estimates furnished us by different cattle-raisers place the number at 50,000 head. Assuming these figures to be correct, there is pasture in Alturas county for fifty times that amount, and the range then would only be sprinkled with cattle.

Hailey.—Hailey, the county seat of Alturas County, the commercial, political, financial, and social center of Lower Wood River, was laid off April 1st, 1880. The city is nicely plotted, the streets being broad and well kept, and a look of business activity animates them, lending to the place an air of metropolitan vigor. Croy's gulch meets Wood River opposite the town, and in and around it are located many of the rich

and most promising mines. The sanitary features are unsurpassed by any city, town, or village on the coast. The country surrounding it is not only rich in mines, but the great Camas Prairie and Silver Creek farming country, is tributary to it, the former being one of the largest tracts of agricultural land in Central Idaho, and considered the best wheat producing soil in the territory. The district in which Hailey is located was known as a rich mining region for many years, but it was not until the influx of 1880, that the town site was laid out, and a city sprang up like magic in a "howling wilderness." Enterprises were speedily inaugurated to develop the mines and reach the deposits of valuable ore, and plans were rapidly matured by which the law of supply and demand, in traffic, might be complied with. The erection of business houses of a permanent nature, private and public houses, went rapidly forward, and the announcement was soon made and substantiated that the new El Dorado of the north-west was no myth. There is no parallel, excepting that offered by Leadville, where cities of such importance have sprung into existance in so short a time, as on Wood River, Idaho. From the first Hailey's importance has been recognized and her growth steady and sure.

There is a $40,000 court-house, telephone communication with surrounding towns, excellent hotels, three daily and weekly newspapers—the Wood River *Times*, the *Inter-Idaho*, and the *News-Miner*.

There are several churches, good schools, and the society is almost *sans parcil*. Population 2,700.

KETCHUM.—The town of Ketchum is situated on a plateau, at the confluence of Trail Creek with Wood River, and opposite Warm Springs Creek. The Wood River Valley is thirty miles in length, with an average width of an half mile, and lies at an elevation of 5,500 feet. Ketchum is located midway between the upper and lower ends of the valley and is a thrifty community of 2,000 inhabitants. The society is good. There are three churches, and a large school building represents the educational advantages. A daily and weekly newspaper, (the Ketchum *Keystone*) furnishes

the news, and numerous business houses present an air of thrift and enterprise. The town was laid off May 5th, 1880, under the old ten dollar law which gives to each inhabitant two lots, at the minimum price of $10 each, where the size does not exceed 4,200 square feet. On account of the lots being surveyed larger in Ketchum the price was fixed by government at $15 each. The town plot originally contained 1,600 lots, but in four years they were all improved, and it was found necessary to add more on the advent of the railroad in 1884. Accordingly 1,000 acres adjoining was laid out, immediately north of the town, and called Rhode's Addition to Ketchum, after James M. Rhodes, of Philadelphia. The addition contains 2,000 most desirable lots, for business or residences. At the mouth of Warm Springs Creek, the works of the Philadelphia Smelting Company are located, and they are the largest of their kind in Idaho, there being four smelting furnaces, five roasting furnaces, twenty charcoal kilns, the whole lighted by electricity and furnished with all the modern means and appliances for the manufacture of bullion. Fluxing material, such as lime and iron, abound in the immediate vicinity, and although coke from Pennsylvania is used in the works, forests of black pine and fir, inexhaustible in quantity and easy of access, is also used for fuel. The capacity of the smelter is 120 tons per day. Ketchum is the natural terminal point of the Wood River branch of the U. P. Railway.

Bellevue.—On April 26th, 1880, Bellevue was laid off, and for some time was the principal place on Wood River, but on the permanent location of the county seat at Hailey, five miles north, it lost some of its prestige, though its natural forces were not weakened or its advantages disputed. It has an excellent location on a plateau, overlooking Wood River, while on every hand tall mountains rise in majestic splendor, their lofty summits scarred and seamed by the storms of centuries, and blending beautifully with the blue of heaven's dome. Bellevue commands a large portion of the trade from the Camas Prairie, Wood River, and Silver Creek farming country, while the most important mines of Wood

River are located within a radius of a few miles, among which are notably the Minnie Moore and Queen of the Hills. The main line of the Union Pacific Railway, fifty-two miles distant, is reached via the Wood River branch to Shoshone. Several hundred men are employed in the mines, besides her own population, look to Bellevue as a supply point, and when this is taken into consideration with what the farmer requires, it forms a local commercial activity of no mean importance. The town has one newspaper, (The *Chronicle*,) which represents the interest of the section very ably. The churches are well represented, and the school house, situated on Elm Street, is an imposing brick edifice that does honor to the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens.

With the introduction of capital for developing the rich mines, with the settlement of farming land yet vacant, Bellevue by force of merit, will win for herself a brilliant place in the history of Wood River. The population is 1,200, and the altitude 5,200 feet.

SHOSHONE.—The thriving town of Shoshone is situated on Little Wood River, at the junction of the Wood River branch with the O. S. L. A large and fertile body of agricultural land surrounds it, but at present only a few farms have been settled, and the town derives its chief support from the railroad, the company having located extensive shops at this point. The machine shops and round-houses are built of hard lava rocks, and the strange color of the rock has a peculiar beauty of its own. The main building is a round-house with twenty-four stalls, and the dimensions of the other shops are as follows: Machine shop 115 feet by 140, with engine room addition 50 by 50; boiler and blacksmith shop 75 by 165 feet—24 forges; car shop 115 by 200 feet; paint shop 140 by 150; work shop 115 by 200 feet. The walls of all these buildings are 26 feet high. There are at present 200 operatives employed in the shops. When the O. S. L. was being constructed Shoshone, being for a while the terminus, sprung up almost in a day, and it was predicted by many wise-acres that her existence would be short and she would fade into nothingness in a few months. Unfortunately,

however, for the prophets, the town from its birth has shown remarkable vigor and unmistakable signs that she will live and "flourish like a green bay tree." In the future Shoshone will be an important point to the traveller as the tourist's stage line from the great Shoshone Falls connects at this place. The churches are well represented, the schools and society are good, and the *Journal*, a wide-awake newspaper, keeps the people posted in local and foreign news. The population is 1,200.

Broadford, supported entirely by the mines, is situated one and one-quarter miles from Bellevue. The concentrating works of the Queen of the Hills are in the town, and at a distance of an half-mile the works of the Minnie Moore, together employing between 300 and 400 operatives. Its growth rest solely on the mines, but their richness being unquestioned the residents are perfectly satisfied with the outlook. Mr. Warren P. Calahan, a gentleman who has occupied every official position in the gift of his county, is interested in some of the best mines on the river. He keeps a large and varied assortment of general merchandise at Broadford. Mr. Lake, proprietor of the Grove House, is prepared to attend the wants of the hungry, and discharge the duties of host in the most agreeable manner. Population 400.

Galena, Upper Wood River, is a post and express town, reached by the Wood River branch of the O. S. L. to Ketchum, thence by stage twenty-nine miles north. Ketchum is its nearest banking town. The Galena Mining District embraces the whole of upper Wood River. The Senate Mining and Smelting Company own the chief group of mines. The Senate, None Such, Red Cloud, and Kid are the principal mines worked. The Conway Castle Mining Company have a smelter at this point, with a capacity of thirty tons per day. The air of Galena is very light, the altitude of the place being 7,900. Population 200.

Atlanta.—Since 1864, the Atlanta Mining District has been turning out a continuous stream of bullion from its various mines. The place was named from the battle of

Atlanta, and is pleasantly situated in a little valley on South Boise River, at the foot of Atlanta Mountain, which rises 1,500 feet above the town. It is eighty-five miles from Boise City, and about seventy miles from Mountain Home station on the O. S. L. A wagon road will soon be constructed from Atlanta to Boise City—the only natural road way from the camp. The altitude is 5,525 feet, the population 250.

Vienna, reached by the Wood River Division of the Oregon Short Line to Ketchum, thence by daily stage. The town is located across the divide from Wood River in Galena District. There are several rich mines in the vicinity, a ten-stamp dry crusher mill, owned by Cartwright & Co., of New York, and a twenty-stamp mill owned by the Vienna Company. Population 160.

Bullion is exclusively a mining town, seven miles west of Hailey. It is in the very heart of the mineral country, and circled by producing mines. Between 300 and 400 miners find employment, and the population of the place is marked at 500. A large hall, erected by the Miners' Union, at a cost $2,000, is an ornament as well as a credit to the place.

Mountain Home, on the O. S. L. R. R., is eighty-six miles west of Shoshone, and sixty miles east of Boise City. It is a centrally located shipping point for live-stock, and there is some good farming land in the vicinity. The cattle range of Big and Little Camas Prairies, besides the great Owyhee cattle country, south of Snake River, look to Mountain Home as the most accessible shipping point. The town is very well located, and bids fair to realize the hopes of its sanguine citizens. Population 200.

BOISE COUNTY.

The name of "Boise County" is as familiar to residents of the north west, as "Hangtown" is to the '49ers. Since the discovery of gold there in 1862, it has held the reputation of being the richest placer country outside of California. Capt. Grimes' party of twelve men made the first discoveries of gold in Boise Basin, two or three miles below what is now Centerville. Grimes was killed in 1862 by the Indians, and the party soon after returned to Auburn, Oregon, but only to return again in the spring of '63. The discovery created a blaze of excitement, and thousands of all classes, kinds and conditions, flocked to the new gold fields, forming a heterogeneous mass of excited human beings, each intent on the pursuit and acquisition of the yellow dust. These were the palmy days of the six-shooter and bowie knife—lawlessness the rule, and not the exception, held high carnival in all the camps. Fortunes were made in a day. Reckless, extravagance, and unbridled prodigality obtained, and the old maxim, "come easy go easy," was verified among the miners, (and all were miners) to the very letter. Tales of death and daring, of bloodshed and carnage, episodes the very quint essence of romance, but the truth in every detail might be written and would prove both an interesting and instructive volume. But it was impossible for this state of affairs to continue—law-abiding citizens naturally sought means whereby peace and security could be maintained. Vigilance committees were organized, and the worst characters warned to leave in a stated time or suffer the consequences, which was death. In almost every instance the demand was complied with, and the red-handed murderer, the highwayman and trickster, sought new fields wherein to pursue their nefarious schemes. The consequence of this move was, it brought about a comparatively settled and peaceable state of society. For upwards

of eighteen years, the mines of Boise Basin produced more than $1,000,000 every season. Even now, with the richest mines worked out, the Basin produced last year, in gold bullion and dust $802,160, in silver bullion and amalgam $111,403, aggregating $913,563. The Basin is not an exhausted mining camp, as the figures prove, and it is believed that a still richer deposit awaits development. The following extract is taken from the *Idaho World* of June 1st, 1886:

"It is the general belief among placer miners of this section, that the richest gravel of the Basin has not been worked—that it is underneath what is termed a "false bedrock"—a sedimentary deposit. The granite bedrock has never been reached in the creek bottom nor on the adjacent hills. Only two claims on this side of the Basin have been worked to granite bedrock; one is east of Walla Walla Flat, and upon a high eminence above the "wash." This claim is owed by Buzzini, Brodtmiller and Cetcovitch. From all appearances there was a lake in this Basin, and probably long before the time it is recorded that Adam and Eve stole apples. The water line is easily located on all sides, and below this line is the sedimentary desposit, or "false bedrock." There are evidences sufficient to prove the lake theory conclusively, and there is scarcely any doubt that the gold of the placers was washed down from quartz veins. In the hills near the creeks the formation would prove an interesting study for the geologist. There are numerous strata of the false bedrock, with good pay gravel between them. How far down this system of strata and gravel extends no one knows; but it is very probable that the first wash carried the most gold. Along the creeks nothing is known of the formation beneath the upper stratum, nor how thick this stratum is. A shaft was sunk twelve or fourteen years ago on Elk Creek, just west of town, and after sinking one hundred feet the company that started in to sink below the first layer of "false bedrock," or to the granite—the country rock—had to give up the undertaking. They were not provided with pumping machinery and could not keep the shaft clear of water. Pieces of bark were taken from the bottom of the shaft, proving that the

"false bedrock" has been deposited by water. Pieces of bark can also be seen on the bedrock in Plowman's claim, on East Hill—on the lower stratum to which the ground is worked, and there are strata of this sedimentary desposit between this lower one and the surface. In the claim of Buzzini & Co., which is above the sedimentary formation, the pay gravel extends from the surface to the granite bedrock, and there is no "false bedrock" between the surface and the granite. It is all level. In German gulch, a tributary of Bear Run gulch, the granite bedrock was near the surface, and the ground was rich. It was worked many years ago. Boise Basin has yielded incalculable millions of the precious yellow metal, and it is more than probable that there is more gold in the Basin yet than has been taken out, and the time will come that a shaft will be put down to prospect for pay gravel. Between the strata of "false bedrock" of Gold Hill, there is pay gravel, and the same is true of East Hill. To sink to any great depth would require good pumping and hoisting machinery, but what such machinery would cost we could not form an estimate. Boise Basin has probably produced as much gold as any camp in any part of the world within the history of placer mining. California had areas of ground richer than any that has been worked in this Basin, but no one camp of California had such an extent of pay ground as the Basin, and never turned out as much gold. This information we get from miners who were pioneers of both California and Boise Basin. If geologists and scientific mining men would come and see for themselves the formation of the peculiar deposits of Boise Basin, and with a knowledge of the enormous amount of gold this section has produced, we have no doubt that their theory would be that the first desposits are richest, and that they would at once proceed to demonstrate the theory by exploration. Drifting has been extensively carried on in Gold Hill below several strata of this "false bedrock." How far down this peculiar formation continues, and how rich the ground below is, is a question that explorations only will answer.

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There are millions upon millions in the quartz ledges that fed those placers, and there is undoubtedly a mammoth ledge running through the northern part of the Basin—the principal feeder of the placers—yet to be discovered. Who can estimate the millions of dollars that Boise Basin has turned out, and who can tell how many millions are yet untouched, stored away in placers and quartz, awaiting the advent of capital, backed by energy? The mines of Boise Basin are by no means exhausted. Really development has scarcely begun to be made."

TIMBER.—Aside from the mining interest, Boise County has the finest body of timber in Western Idaho. The county is estimated to contain more than 1,000,000 acres of the finest pine and fir, besides great quantities suitable for fencing, etc. Nearly all this timber is easy of access. It is idle to predict to what magnitude the industry will be carried in this county, but there is no doubt but the Boise Basin forests will supply a demand wide-spread and remunerative.

AGRICULTURE.—Boise County is essentially a mining country, and does not boast of much agricultural land, yet she has some beautiful bodies of tillable soil open to cultivation.

GARDEN VALLEY, a name most happily bestowed, on account of its scenic features and great fertility, is fifteen miles north of Idaho City, on the middle fork of the Payette River. The soil is very rich and productive, and all kinds of fruit, grain and vegetables are grown to perfection.

LONG VALLEY, the largest body of farming land in the county, is seventy-five miles in length, by fifteen wide, and lies at an altitude of 3,700 feet. It is very sparsely settled, though the soil is rich, and timber for all purposes abundant.

These valleys are the most important, but there are dozens of little nooks suitable for dairying and small farming, hidden in the sheltered slopes of the mountains.

IDAHO CITY, the seat of Boise County, has had a distinctly checkered career. In 1864, the town, then known as Bannock, boasted a population of 7,000 or 8,000 souls. On the 18th day of May, 1865, a fire destroyed the whole city, and thousands were left homeless, but with the hardihood and

undaunted spirit of true pioneers, the town soon rose Sphynx-like from her own ashes. Subsequently two other fires, equally as destructive, reduced the apparently doomed city to ashes, but despite the fate which promised annihilation in a baptism of fire, the city was again re-built, and it is to be hoped the brave citizens may not be called upon again to pass through a fiery ordeal of such magnitude. Like most old mining towns, there are evidences on every hand of "the good old days." Houses, hastily constructed, that have withstood the waring elements of nearly a quarter of a century, hob-nob with the more aristocratic and pretentious architecture of more modern times. The numerous banks of boulders, seen from the streets of the town, on the creeks, and extending far up the mountain side, show the spots where untold millions have been exhumed and harnessed to the service of mankind. But Idaho City is not given to retrospection—she looks to the future instead of the past. Her citizens are wide-awake and enterprising, her schools, churches and society are the very best, and the lawlessness that characterized her earlier years has been completely banished. The inviting "ring of the church going bell," and the merry shout of the school boy have replaced the noise and confusion of the excited rabble that once swarmed the populous streets.

Idaho City is reached by daily stage from Kuna station, on the O. S. L. R. R. via Boise City. It is thirty-six miles from the Capital. There is a bank and express office, several stores of general merchandise, a first-class hotel, (the Luna House,) and the usual complement of saloons. The *Idaho World* is alive to the interest of the county, and issues weekly and semi-weekly a paper full of snap and vigor. The altitude is 4,263 feet, the population 1,000.

Centerville, nine miles from Idaho City, is supported entirely by the mines, and fills a local demand among the miners for staples and supplies. The drive from Idaho City is one of the most pleasant imaginable. Bowling along over the verdure-clad mountains, through sentinel lines of gigantic firs, by brawling, foam-flecked brooks, up the inclines, down the grades, the air sweet with the perfume of wild syringa and

clematis, and the pungent odor of the fir, one appreciates what it is to live among the mountains, "rocked ribbed and ancient." At Centerville, Mr. C. C. Meffert feeds the hungry, clothes the needy, and rejoices the inner man—in other words, he keeps a general merchandise store, a hotel and refreshment bar. The town shipped last year, (1885,) per express, in gold bullion and dust $43.215, in silver bullion and amalgam $7,873, and total $51,088. The population of Centerville is 100, and the altitude 4,825 feet.

PLACERVILLE is three miles from Centerville. The mines have been worked since the first discoveries, but still yield well and pay handsomely. The mines last year shipped per express, gold bullion and amalgam, to the amount of $115,833. There are several stores of general merchandise, saloons, livery stables, etc., and a first-class hotel, (The International,) by Mrs. M. Steckler. Messrs. Myer & Smith keep a large and varied assortment of general merchandise, drugs and medicines, with an assay office in connection. There is a good school, and the people are heartily hospitable with the old time courtesy of pioneers. The camp will continue to be as important in mining as any in the Basin, the diggings showing up well from season to season. The population is about 200, and altitude 5,100 feet.

QUARTZBURG.—The principle points of interest in Quartzburg are the mills and mines of The Gold Hill Mining and Milling Company, and the House of Blazes. The first of these are the property of Conghanour & Co., a more detailed description of which will be found in the article on mining. About seventy men are employed in and around the mines, and it has been a paying property since the present owners purchased it. For more specific information concerning the House of Blazes, the reader is referred to the advertisement in the directory. The shipment of gold bullion and dust in 1885, from Quartzburg, was $159,500.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Geographically speaking, Washington is the sun set county of Idaho, lying on the extreme western border of the territory. It was organized on February 20th, 1879, from parts of Ada and Idaho counties, and has an area of 3,000 square miles. From the first settlement of the territory the Weiser country has been known and spoken of as a marvel for agriculture and stock-raising, and later on for its mineral wealth. In the fall of 1884 the O. S. L. R. R. was completed to Weiser, and a new era opened for the people of an already thriving community. New industries were developed, more capital employed, and broader views of trade and commerce helped the county on to its present prosperous condition. Farming in this county is second only to stock raising, and almost fabulous reports have from time to time been made concerning the productions of grain and vegetables.

Weiser Valley proper is fifteen miles long by five wide, and is all capable of cultivation. There are still some sections of good soil subject to entry, and as 12,000 acres of land will be covered by the Weiser Company's Canal, the intending settler can be accommodated with water for irrigation. The ditch is seventeen and one-quarter miles in length, and covers the best portion of the farming land. The owners are Messrs. T. C. Galloway, J. W. McCulley and I. M. Hart.

Mann's Creek Valley, the lower end of which is five miles east of Weiser, is twenty miles long with an average width of two miles, and is a thickly settled community of farmers and stock-men. Fruit grows splendidly and seems less liable to frost-kill than in many other parts of the country. Cereals and all kinds of vegetables produce abundantly. The surrounding hills are low, and being thickly covered with nutritious bunch grass, the farmers generally combine stock-raising with agriculture. In fact, this is usually the case

throughout Washington County, the valleys all lying in the very heart of the stock-growers paradise.

Thousand Spring's Valley is five miles east of Mann's Creek. It is small, being five miles long by two and one-half wide, but extremely fertile, and, as its name implies, is covered with springs, so that no irrigation is required.

Middle Weiser Valley is ten miles long by six wide, surrounded by mountains, and watered by the Weiser River. A great many excellent farms have been opened there within the past year, and there is still land to be had for the taking, The homes of those who have resided there for some years. look thrifty, and have an air of the well-to-do farmer, which one may reasonably expect to see in the whole valley in a few years. The soil is as productive as any, and the surrounding stock-range is excellent. The valley is twenty-one miles from the county seat.

Salubria Valley is probably more thickly settled than any other in the county. Crossing over a low divide of five miles from Middle Weiser Valley, one looks down upon Salubria, nestling like a garden amid the forest-clad mountains. It is a beautiful sight in summer, and one well calculated to inspire a feeling of enthusiasm for the picture of rural peace and plenty, spread out in all its rich coloring below. Beautiful residences peeping from groves of poplar or locust, substantial stables, barns, and granaries, vast fields of waving grain, orchards bowing to the very earth under the weight of their own fruitfulness—such is the scene. Little Weiser and Big Weiser Rivers flow, one on either side, and making a confluence at the lower end form the valley, which is ten miles long by eight miles wide. The best land is settled and improved.

Indian Valley, lying twelve miles east of Salubria, is another of the rich communities, and is very similar in character to its neighbor. Its size is twelve miles long by eight wide.

Council Valley is ten miles north of Indian Valley, and contains some fine farming land. There is still room for settlement, and to anyone in search of a home we would say, take a survey of Council Valley before deciding. Its size is ten miles long by six wide.

Price Valley is twenty-five miles north-east of Council, and is yet but thinly settled, and therefore offers another chance to the home seeker. We have no positive evidence as to its capability as a farming country, but have every reason to believe it will compare favorably with the other valleys.

Little Salmon Meadows is twelve miles long by eight wide, and is located ten miles from Price Valley. One enthusiastic resident there says it is the garden spot of Idaho. It is, indeed, a most beautiful place. The surrounding mountains are heavily timbered with pine and fir, crystal streams, in which myriads of trout disport themselves, course through it, while long vistas of natural meadows enrich the picture.

Paddock Valley, fifteen miles east from the town of Weiser, is nearly round, and about four miles in diameter.

Crane's Creek Valley is situated twenty-five miles east of Weiser. It is sixteen miles long by three wide.

This completes the list of valleys. Although small, they are exceedingly fertile, and the greater portion require no irrigation. Laying every other interest aside, Washington would be a rich and prosperous county with its agricultural industry alone But fortunately its resources are many and varied, and chief among them is Stock-Raising. The range is not confined to the Weiser country, but the neighboring section across Snake River, called vaguely "the Malheur," is one of the greatest stock-ranges in the north-west. The number of cattle in the county has been placed at 25,000, but many of the cattle-men, who have homes on the Weiser or some of its tributaries, own large herds on the Malheur River, which is in the state of Oregon. The estimate given is approximately correct as to the county, but is far off as to the number of cattle owned by actual residents. If stock are wintered in the valleys described above, they are fed and sheltered for a month or six weeks during the coldest weather, but as the drive to Snake River where they need no cut feed, is short, it is not generally followed. The industry is fast assuming gigantic proportions, and is about the surest road to wealth, or at least a competency, in which a live man can engage.

MINERAL.—This resource is described in the chapter on mining.

WEISER, seat of Washington County, is located on the north bank of Weiser River, a short distance above its confluence with the Snake. Its natural advantages for a permanent and steady growth are of such a nature and so multifarious, as to warrant the belief that the place will become a city of considerable importance in a period not very remote. It is surrounded by a very rich body of agricultural land, and the opportunities for developing in stock-raising, horticulture, and cereal producing interests are manifold. These facts are being taken advantage of yearly by persons who engage in the pursuits of the husbandman and stock-grower. New lands are being opened up, and an increase in the acreage sown to grain and otherwise cultivated is being annually made. It is mainly to the stock-growing and agricultural interest, that the rapid growth of the place is due, though to the mines of Mineral and Ruthburg she is indebted for a large and remunerative trade. It would be an excellent point for the erection of manufactories of all kinds, as it has an immense and easily utilized water power. If the superior facilities for the manufacturing of woolen goods offered by these unexcelled water privileges were taken advantage of, the investment in such an enterprise would prove a profitable one. When the Oregon Short Line Railway was constructed in 1884, Weiser was a thriving little village of two hundred inhabitants, but the company saw fit to locate the depot two miles distant, which proved very inconvenient and detrimental to the town. The railway has now moved the depot to within an half mile of Weiser. A new impetus has thereby been given to all branches of trade, and to-day Weiser's prospects are brighter than ever before. There is a bank and express office, a first class weekly newspaper, (The *Weiser Leader*,) good schools, churches and society, and all that goes make a first-class western village of 800 inhabitants.

SALUBRIA is located a short distance above the junction of the two Weiser Rivers, at an elevation of 2,500 feet. It is only within the last two years that it has attracted attention as

a place of any commercial importance, but the rapid settlement by a thrifty class of farmers, the discovery of the mines, and a growing demand for an adequate means of supply, caused merchants and other business men to recognize the eligibility of the point for the establishment of trade. The town site was laid off on October 10th, 1884; the growth has been steady, and the present outlook is very promising. Besides the usual complement of stores and shops, there is a church and public school. The location is excellent, and its climatic features unsurpassed. The nearest railway station is Weiser, thirty-six miles distant, reached by tri-weekly stage. The country immediately surrounding Salubria is picturesque remarkably fertile, and statistics show it to be second to no other section of the territory in point of agricultural production. It is located in the heart of a rich pastoral region, the productions of which contributes largely towards swelling the exports of the county. At no very distant day we look for Salubria to take its place among the important towns of Idaho. The population is 200.

SOME ODDS AND ENDS.

TIMBER.

The mountains of Idaho are heavily clothed with forests of pine and fir. The amount of timber of fine quality on upper Boise River alone is immense. It extends into the mountains a distance of forty or fifty miles, and is estimated to contain from fifty to sixty million feet of good merchantable timber. The upper Weiser River and Little Salmon country, in Washington County, bristles with forests of pine, fir and cottonwood.

In the valleys cottonwood, willow and birch grow abundantly, and furnish most of the fencing and fuel in these parts. Of the timber land, the best trees are found at medium elevations, and are accessable by ordinary logging roads. They have a value depending on their nearness to market or to streams of sufficient size to float the logs.

PRICE OF LAND.

A good deal of inquiry and observation inclines to the belief that the average price of improved land in Idaho is from $15 to $30 per acre. Unimproved land from $5 to $15 per acre. A great many considerations go to effect the price of land, such as the remoteness or proximity to market, the kind of soil, or whether there are improvements, such as fences, dwellings, barns and water privileges.

SCHOOLS.

Every intelligent American citizen recognizes the paramount importance of education and mental culture, and when he contemplates moving from one country to another with his family, it is but natural and right that he should look to it that his children should receive in their new home the privileges and benefits of a liberal education. The home-seeker coming to Idaho will not be disappointed in her educational facilities. The school law provides that all moneys accruing from the sale of all lands heretofore given, or which may hereafter be given by the Congress of the United States, for school purposes in said Territory, and all moneys that may hereafter be given and appropriated by the Congress of the United States for school purposes, unless the same by special provisions shall be appropriated for the establishment of a university or other

high-schools, together with any moneys by legacy or otherwise donated for educational purposes, and appropriated for the general fund, and all moneys accruing to the Territory from unclaimed moneys from the estates of deceased persons, shall be set apart and shall constitute an irreducible and indivisible Territorial General School Fund, the interest only accruing from which shall be appropriated to the respective counties of the Territory, in the manner herein specified and directed. For the purpose of establishing and maintaning public schools in the several counties of the Territory, it is the duty of the County Commissioners of each county, at the time of levying the taxes for county and territorial purposes, to levy a tax of not less than two mills, nor more than eight mills on each and every dollar of taxable property in their respective counties for school purposes. The proceeds of fines and forfeitures, and certain licenses, also go to the county school fund.

"A WORD TO THE WISE, ETC."

The same qualities, mental, physical, and moral, are necessary to success here as elsewhere. The day has passed in Idaho, as well as in all parts of the Pacific Coast, where fortunes could be accumulated in a few weeks or months. Any one coming here without the courage to labor and the patience to wait, is liable to meet with disappointment; but those who unite frugal habits with persevering industry, who have good health coupled with true American grit, need have no fears in coming to Idaho. Those who are unwilling to work and expect to live by their wits are not wanted, and will find themselves in hot water if they come. This is the poorest field in the United States for idlers. No one should think of emigrating to this or any other country, without sufficient money to support himself and those dependent on him, for a few months at least after arrival—he would be sadly lacking in duty who would expose his family to even the chance of

destitution and suffering. It is true that the right man can generally find work of one kind or another at good wages, but suitable employment can not always be had. Families who contemplate settling on lands will require, after paying all travelling expenses, from $500 to $1,000 with which to put up houses and barns and buy farming implements, seed and provisions. It will be remembered that in the article on farming a few cases are cited of men who have made for themselves homes in Idaho; but it must be borne in mind that they were men of exceptional business capacity and unusual stamina of character. Farmers of limited capital who do not see their way clearly, who are doubtful and uncertain about the future of their children, will find in Idaho all desirability, and a chance for the children to make homes for themselves. They should have sufficient capital to meet expenses for one year. To young men in the overcrowded parts of the East who can not rise because all the avenues are blocked, who can not sink because honor and pride forbid—if you are industrious, sober and patient, we want you, and can promise almost certain success as a settler.

Clerks and salesmen unaccustomed to labor and having no means of their own, would probably fail to secure a position at once, and would consequently meet with disappointment and perhaps hardship. The professions are all well represented, such as lawyers, doctors and surveyors. Practical workmen and skilled mechanics can find positions at good wages. Girls and young women can find employment in families, at wages ranging $3.50 to $6,00 per week.

The capitalist seeking an investment will not fail to note the varied natural resources of the territory. Its great advantages for manufactories, its connection with the great marts of trade by the trans-continental lines of railway; the immense capacity and richness of the mines; the broad, exhaustless grazing land; in a word, a fertility of resource unequalled by any other country on the face of the globe.

A SUMMARY.

In summarizing the foregoing pages, we find that millions of acres are yet to be brought under cultivation, exhaustless wealth yet lies in the unexplored depths of the earth. Ophir ne'er possessed more abundant riches than await the persevering industry of the miner in this fair land. We can offer homesteads to all who come. Our mountain sides are thickly studded with forests of splendid timber—our climate is the *ultima Thule* of perfection. We present to the stock-raiser an unsurpassed and almost illimitable field. For size and flavor our fruits excel any other state or territory, and our cereal productions equal any. Natural water-power for manufacturing industries is to be found in every valley. Our superior school system is the proudest boast of our citizens. What more could be asked? It is true we have grown very slowly in population in the past, but our people have been exceptionally prosperous. The territory is capable of sustaining a large population, and providing for each inhabitant not only well, but luxuriously. The expression, "industrious poor," can never be applied to any resident of Idaho, for industry and poverty are never coupled here. Materially and morally we are steadily increasing. The vital statistics show we have the lowest ratio of mortality in the United States.

The social status is the most refined, and churches, schools, libraries, lyceums, literary clubs and other societies cultivate the best impulses and characteristics in the human heart.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN

Idaho Business Directory,

FOR 1886-7.

Giving Name, Business and Address of Business and Professsional men arranged Alphabetically by Towns.

COMPILED BY

Virgil E. Greene and Charles A. Greene.

For description of Towns see foregoing pages.

Business Directory.

———:o:———

ATLANTA.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Aylwin Gad, gen. mdse.
Casey James H. & Co., saw-mill and brewery.
David Nelson, brewery and saloon.
Spath Leonard, shoemaker.
Swanholm Henry, gen. mdse.

BELLEVUE.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Alexander M., gen. mdse.
Anderson G. F., jeweler.
Chronicle Bellevue (The,)
Carothers J. E. & Co., gen. mdse.
Delano & Clay, groceries.
Haller W., jeweler.
Harris J. H., attorney at-law.
Larson N. C., hardware.
McCornick & Co., bankers.
McFall Mathew, hotel.
Nadel M., clothing and varieties.
Redway & Dix, gen. mdse.
Waters G. L., attorney at-law.
Wells C., blacksmith.

G. F. ANDERSON,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET, BELLEVUE, IDAHO.

WILLIAM MYERS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Choice line of Factory Goods always on hand.
Repairing a Specialty.

MAIN STREET, BELLEVUE.

BOISE CITY.

ADA COUNTY.

Adelmann R. C., saloon.
Ballot Adolph, jeweler.
Barton J. H., Presbyterian clergyman.
Barnwell Richard, painter and paper-hanger.
Bennett J. R., furniture.
Bettis H. S., dentist.
Boomer A. H., agent W., F. & Co.
Brodbeck J., brewer.
Brown Jonas W., attorney at-law.
Brumback & Lamb, (J. Brumback, J. M. Lamb, attorneys at-law.
Bryon William, city marshal.
Cahalan T. D., attorney at-law.
Curtis T. J., probate judge.
Curtis E. J., attorney at-law.
Chinn C. D., feed stable and corral.
Cartee L. F., nurseryman.
Carothers F. P., nurseryman.
Cole C. R., auctioneer.
Collister Geo., physician.
Coffin Frank. R. & Bro., agricultural implements and hardware.
Davis G. H., superintendent of schools and rector of St. Michaels Episcopal Church.
Davis & Himrod, grocers.
Democrat, Idaho (The,) Jud Boyakin editor and proprietor.
DuBois J. K., physician.
Eastman Bros., hotel.
Ellsworth C., sewing machines.
Epstein & Logan, furnishing goods.
Falk Bros., gen. mdse.
Fallon W. O., Pacific clerk and agent Pacific Express.
First National Bank of Idaho, John Huntoon cashier.
Flanagan J., brick manufacturer.
Flenner J. D. clergyman, (Methodist.)
Funkhouser, attorney at-law.
Gess G. W., butcher.
Girard A. C., physician.
Hanson John, book-keer, C. Jacob's wholesale house.
Hart J. H., saloon.
Hartlieb Francis, clergyman (Catholic.)
Hesse E. H., surveyor.
Heron D., assessor and collector.
Heymanson Ben. varieties.
Huston & Gray, (Joe Huston John S. Gray.) attorneys at-law.
Holt Mrs. E. J., milliner.
Jacobs C., wholesale liquors, flour, cigars, bacon.
January I. W., physician.
Jaumann W. H., saloon,
Johnson R. Z., attorney at-law.
Kingsley Chas. S., photographer.
Kurtz & Kimball, forwarding and commission.
Lachapelle A. G., undertaker.
Lawton J. C., agent Hartford sewing machine and boot maker.
Lemp John, brewery and saloon.
Leyerzaph Charles, gunsmith.
Maupin Thomas, blacksmith.
McConnell C. S., auditor and recorder.
Milne J. B., blacksmith.
Moar O. L., dentist.
Moody Silas W., attorney at-law and Territorial Controller.
Miller A. O., nurseryman.
Moore C. W., livery stable.
Newman George. H., clergyman (Baptist.)
Northrup W. N., city treasurer.
Nourse Frank A., forwarding and commission.
Nye Wm. H., druggist and pharmacist.
O'Neil J., hotel.
Pefley P. J., harness and saddlery.
Perrault. Watlington & Co., saddlers.
Pinney James A., books, stationery, and fancy goods. Agent Studbaker Wagon Co.
Pope S., physician.
Post John A., postmaster.
Pride D. P. B., attorney at-law.
Republican Boise City (The.) D. Bacon, proprietor.
Reed R. B. & Co., gen. mdse.
Ridenbaugh W. H., lumber.
Robie & Higgins, saloon.
Shainwald Bros., gen. mdse.
Smith E., physician.
Smith H. A. & Co., druggists.
Sonna Peter, wagons and hardware.
Speigel D. gen. mdse.
Statesman The Idaho. Kelly & Krebs proprietors.
Stephens J. L., physician.
Stevenson Chas. C., attorney at-law.
Tage E. B., county treasurer.
Vass Geo., furniture.
Wilson J. P., sheriff.
Wood & Wilson, (Fremont Wood and Edgar Wilson, attorneys at-law.
Yaryan A. S., restaurant.

BOISE SODA FACTORY,

MANUFACTURES

Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Birch Beer and Vanilla Cream Soda.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Main Street, Boise City, Idaho.

FRANK EHLERS, PROP.

P. O. Box, 105.

J. C. LAWTON,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

—And Agent for the—

HARTFORD SEWING MACHINE

With Kurtz & Kimball,
Cor. Sixth and Main Streets.
Boise City, Idaho.

RICHARD BARNWELL,

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER

AND CALSOMINER.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

JOHN LEMP,

PROPRIETOR

BOISE BREWERY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors.

MAIN STREET,

BOISE CITY, I. T.

SHAINWALD BROTHERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in General Merchandise

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

CARPETS,

Wall Paper and Oil Cloths.

Groceries in Quantities, Choicest and Lowest.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GRAIN, WOOL,

AND PRODUCE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOISE CITY.

WILLIAM H. NYE,

DRUGGIST,

CORNER MAIN AND EIGHTH STREETS,

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

CHAS. S. KINGSLEY,

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER

Best Light and Equipment in the Territory.

All work made by instantaneous method. Guaranteed first class and satisfactory. Prices moderate. Gallery on ground floor, two doors north of Central Hotel.

WM. B. KURTZ. NELSON F. KIMBALL.

KURTZ & KIMBALL,

—GENERAL—

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

KUNA AND BOISE CITY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN CARE OF K. & K. WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

C. R. COLE,

AUCTIONEER.

All Business Attented to Promptly.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

F. P. CAROTHERS,

Nurseryman.

All Varieties Fruit Trees and Shrubbery

Orders from abroad carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
BOISE CITY.

DANSKIN BROS.

Cattle-Growers and Shippers

ADDRESS, BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

J. P. MILNE,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

WAGON REPAIRING.

Horse shoeing, Ox shoeing, and repairing plows and all kinds of farmers tools and machines are made a specialty and will be done with dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. O. MILLER,

NURSERYMAN

Fruit trees of all kinds for sale.

Also in season Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Grapes, etc., in quantities to suit Orders from abroad carefully filled.
North-side Ninth St., on road to Boise Bridge.

FEED STABLE AND CORRAL,

By C. D. CHINN.

Best of attention. Plently of feed and reasonable prices. Horses boarded by day, week or month. Hay and grain for sale.

Cor. of Ninth and Bannock Streets, Boise City.

T. D. CAHALAN,

ATTORNEY AT-LAW.

Will practice in Ada, Alturas, Boise, Owyhee, and Washington Counties, and the Supreme Court of Idaho.

REFERENCE—Try Me.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

CALDWELL, IDAHO. BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

FRANK R. COFFIN & BRO.,

Iron & Steel, Plows & Agricultural Implements.

STOVES HARDWARE, PUMPS

GUNS, SPORTING GOODS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

J. R. BENNETT,

— Manufacturer of and —

Dealer in Furniture.

Corner Main and 8th Streets, opposite P. Sonna's.

—:o:—

A complete assortment of all kinds of Furniture always on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to. No extra charge for packing. For prices apply to

J. R. BENNET,
Boise City, Idaho.

Adolph Ballot,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, COR. MAIN and 9th STREETS, Opp. P. SONNA'S.

—:o:—

All kicds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed. Fine Clocks and Watches a specialty Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Full and complete stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

James Flannagan,

Upper end of Main Street, on Warm Spring's Road, keeps constantly on hand

BEST QUALITY OF BRICKS.

In quantities to suit. Brick in small lots must be cash at the yard.

George Vass,

——DEALER IN——

Furniture & Upholstery.

——Large and varied assortment of ——

BED-ROOM SETS, BED STEADS, BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, PATENT ROCKERS, EASY CHAIRS, PARLOR AND DINING ROOM SETS.

Cor. of Seventh and Idaho Streets. Opposite Central Hotel.

PONY SALOON,

Robie & Higgins, Props.

MAIN STEET, - - - - - BOISE CITY.

Next door east of Brumm's Jewelry Store.

Keeps on hand the best and purest brands of

WINES AND LIQUORS

in the market. Also, best brands of CIGARS, and made exclusively by White Labor. Our

"KNIGHTS OF LABOR"

Cigar is one of the best brands made. Give us a call.

H. S. BETTIS, D. D. S.

DENTIST,

Perrault Building, Corner Main and Seventh Sts., Boise City.

All work warranted.

GEO. PETTENGILL. W. H. DAVISON.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Cor. Seventh and Idaho Sts., Boise City, Idaho.

PETTENGILL & DAVISON,

PROPRIETORS.

Having taken possession of and thoroughly renovated this Hotel, we are now prepared to accommodate the Public with First-Class Board and Lodging at reasonable rates.

P. J. PEFLEY,

DEALER IN

HARNESS, SADDLERY,

WHIPS, ROBES,

BLANKETS, BITS AND SPURS.

"STOCK SADDLES A SPECIALTY."

Main Street, Boise City, Idaho.

JAMES A. PINNEY,

—DEALER IN—

Books, Periodicals and Stationery.

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Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Fancy Goods and Notions. Also a fine stock of Breech-loading Shot Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. ☞Agent for the Celebrated Studebaker Wagons, Carriages and Buggies.
Main Street BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

BROADFORD.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Callahan Warren P., gen. mdse.
Cook L., proprietor Grove House.
Cunningham C., gen. mdse.
Sowden William, IXL saloon.
Deviney & Furey, saloon.

BULLION.

ALTURAS COUNTY

Dugray Katie Miss, boarding house.
McDonald & Horton, saloon.
Smith & Keiser, saloon.
Snodgrass W., saloon
Swift J. O. & Co., gen. mdse.

The Grove House.

L. COOK, Proprietor.

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Board by the meal, day, week or month. The best meals to be found in Broadford is at this house which is pleasantly situated in a beautiful grove on Pine Street.

I. X. L. SALOON,

William Sowden, Prop.

The choicest wines, liquors and cigars and a neat cozy place to stop. Pine street, BROADFORD.

Exchange Saloon,

DIVINEY & FUREY, Proprietors.

Pure wines, liquors and cigars and a full line of fine case goods. We have an elegant billiard table for the accomodation of our patrons.

WARREN P. CALLAHAN,

—DEALER IN—

CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, STATIONERY,

Gold Pens, Patent Medicines & Groceries

Of all kinds. ☞Shipping address: Idaho, via Oregon Short Line Railroad., BROADFORD, IDAHO.

CALDWELL.

ADA COUNTY.

Becker Guy, saloon.
Cox & Martin, druggists.
Campbell & Black, livery and feed stable
Coffin Frank R. & Bro., agricultural implements, wagons, etc.
Fahy Bros., saloon,
Farmer's Hotel.
Gwinn & Baker, gen. mdse.
Hesse E. H., surveyor.
Howard, Sebree & Co, agricultural implements.
Isham A. F. Dr., druggist.
Liggett House.
Lee C. E., physician.
Little & Co., druggists.
Moe S. N., watch-maker and jeweler.
Picard & Roberts, fresh and salt meats.
Pacific Hotel.
Reed Charles H., attorney at-law.
Tribune Caldwell (The.)
Wilson Eli H., shoemaker.

LIGGETT HOUSE,

—:o—

The Best Accommodations for the least Money.

Board and Lodging, per week, - - -	$6.50
" " " - - -	5 25
" " day - - -	1.00
Single Meals, - - - - -	50
Beds, - - - - -	25

LIGGETT & LIGGETT,

Proprietors.

CALDWELL, - - IDAHO.

S. N. MOE,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

—DEALER IN—

Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware. ☞Repairing done in a First-class manner and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FRONT AVENUE, - - - - CALDWELL, IDAHO.

COX & MARTIN,

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Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fine Liquors, Toilet Articles, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Blank Books, Stationery, Paints, Oils and Brushes.

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PICARD and ROBERTS,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Fresh amd Salt Meats, Smoked Hams, Bacon AND SHOULDERS.

CALDWELL. - - - IDAHO.

CALDWELL, IDAHO,

Situated in the centre of the Boise Valley on the O. S. L. R. R., is the garden spot of Idaho; it is here that

LITTLE & Co.,

Sell Drugs, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Books, Stationery. Tobacco, Liquors, Etc.

P. O. BUILDING.

Campbell & Black,

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

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Will furnish any kind of turnout or saddle horses night or day at reasonable rates. Especial care taken of transient stock and satisfaction guaranteed.

CALDWELL, IDAHO.

CENTERVILLE.

BOISE COUNTY.
Church —, gen. mdse.
Meffert C. C., gen. mdse. and hotel.

CENTERVILLE ✳ HOTEL.

C. C. MEFFERT, Proprietor.

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First-class accomodations at reasonable rates. The tables are always supplied with the best the market affords.

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THE BEDS

Are clean and comfortable and the rooms large and airy.

———:o———

A BAR

Run in connection with the house is furnished with only the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Mr. Meffert also has

A LARGE STORE

Where may be found Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Provisions and a full line of Miners' Supplies.

EMMETT.

ADA COUNTY.

Badley D. L., blacksmith.
Baker H. B., surveyor.
Bascom A. gen. mdse.
Blanchard E. C., saloon.
Hammersly William. postmaster and real estate and collection agent.
Murray D., hotel.
Wardwell James, saw-mill.

WILLIAM M. HAMMERSLY,

Real Estate and Collection Agent.

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All bills entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention and accurate returns. P. O. Building,

EMMETT, IDAHO.

A. BASCOM,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES

—:o:—

And Gents Furnishing Goods, and a full assortment of Tobacco and Cigars; Also a full line of Farming Implements, Wagons and Machinery.

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E. C. BLANCHARD'S

SALOON,

— Near the post office.—

At this favorite saloon can be found a class of Kentucky Liquors, California Wines, and a complete stock of imported goods.

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H. R. BAKER, C. E.,

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Surveying in all its branches. Lines established, Canals laid out and other work of the profession done with correctness. Correspondence solicited.
EMMETT, IDAHO.

James Wardwell

Keeps constantly on hand at his saw mill in Emmett, Idaho, a large stock of well seasoned

Matched Flooring,
Siding Ceiling, Rustic,
Shingles, Lath, Pickets,
and Moulding.

COMMON AND CLEAR LUMBER.

D. L. BADLEY.
BLACHSMITH,

EMMETT, IDAHO,

Will carry on the blacksmith business in all its branches. Special attention given to horse-shoeing and the repairing of farming implements and machinery.

FALK'S STORE.

ADA COUNTY.

Cartwright W. R., postmaster.
Cavanaugh W. F., carpenter and undertaker.
Falk N. & Co, gen. mdse.
Nelson John. saloon.
Stafford George W., justice of the peace.

GALENA.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Murray R., saloon.
Wilmoth F. M., hotel.

HAILEY.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Anderson V. S, attorney at-law.
Baker H. W., fruits.
Banfield John M., livery stable
Birkin C., butcher.
Blossom James M. & Co., commission merchant.
Board C., lumber.
Brew F. H., gen. mdse.
Brown N. J. physician.
Brunner, Parsons & Brunner, attorneys at-law.
Bull Charles. saloon.
Burkhart A. Z, stationery.
Burns J. W., butcher.
Cavanah Frank P., mining engineer.
Cederholm J. L, gen. mdse.
Cliff & Sidebotham. hardware.
Coffin Bros., iron mongery.
Cramer E., hides.
Daft E, assayer.
Ensign F. E., attorney at-law.

Felsenthal S. Groham, metallurgist.
French J. saloon
Fleming E. E Mrs., boarding and lodging.
Fox J. C., gen. mdse
Fuld Leon, variety.
Ganahal Frank, attorney at-law.
Garbett George, assayer.
Hall W. T., real estate and collector.
Harrington D., saloon
Hawley & Ruick, attorneys at-law.
Hendricks E. H., jeweler.
Hogman J. W., manager Merchant's Hotel
Hunter & White, props. Hailey saw-mill.
Hyndmen William, attorney at-law.
Idaho Forwarding Co., groceries and liquors.
Inter-Idaho, C. H. Clay, prop.
Kingsbury T. J. fruits
Kohlepp George, brewery.
LeGrand Mrs. Mary, lodging house.
Leatherdal Thos. manager Hailey theatrical circuit.
Lemon E. B., attorney at-law.
Lund & Anderson, gen. mdse.
Nattini E. M., clergyman, (Catholic.)
May & Kreig, crockery.
McCornick & Co., bankers.
McCulloch Robert, attorney at-law.
McKay Donald, prop. Hailey Hotel
McKay & Figgins, physicians.
Morrell J. K., livery.
Montandon A. F., attorney at-law.
Morris W. H., blacksmith.
Maxwell J. W., clergyman, (Methodist.)
Nelson Charles, livery.
Oldham & Co., saloon.
Phillips John T., manager Hailey iron works
Plughoff H R., harness and saddles.
Price Lyttleton, attorney at-law.
Puckett M. A. Mrs., lodging house.
Rainey & Campbell, saloon.
Riley W. T., real estate agent.
Roberts G H., attorney at-law.
Rowe Fred. H., lumber
Ruick Norman M., district attorney.
Richards E. E., deputy clerk court.
Rupert J. A., druggist.
Sanders & Son, boots and shoes.
Taylor Ira M, restaurant.
True E. B., county surveyor.
Van Ness J. H, saloon.
Vineyard Lycurgus, attorney at-law.
Walker L. W., barber.
Warren J. H & Co., butchers.
Weber Phillip, barber.
Werthheimer Leopold, gents furnishing goods.
White E. A., cabinet work
Willman & Walker, gen. mdse.
Wood River News-Miner, E. R. Richards editor.
Wood River Times (The,) T. E. Picotte publisher.
Yates W. W., assessor and tax collector.

COFFIN BROS,

Iron Mongery, Hardware,

——And a complete line of——

MINING SUPPLIES.

MAIN STREET, - - HAILEY, IDAHO.

H. R. PLUGHOFF,

(Oldest Established House on Wood River.)

——Wholesale and Retail Dealer in——

HARNESS AND SADDLES,

And Saddlery Hardware. Every article in the Saddlery line always on hand.

Main Street, - - - HAILEY, IDAHO.

MRS. E. E. FLEMMING,

Boarding & Lodging,

Croy street, Strahorn Block, between Main and Court House.
HAILEY, IDAHO.

G. W. KOHLEPP,

—Proprietor of the—

Hailey Brewery,

Supplies Hailey with Beer by the quart, gallon or keg. Lower end of Main Street.

MRS. J. NICHOLS,

PRACTICAL DRESSMAKER

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Cutting and Fitting a specialty. Bullion street west of Main,
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Are all that could be desired by the most luxurious devotee of ease.

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I'll ever sing thy glorious praises,
Thou'rt loved forever when once seen,
Thou free and easy, HOUSE OF BLAZES.

Thy face, perhaps, is not so fair
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But welcome ever waits you there.
Within the roomy HALLS OF BLAZES,

There screams of laughter long and loud
The very roof it cracks or raises,
The boys are there in jovial crowd.
Safe sheltered by the HOUSE OF BLAZES.

Then when I come to cash my chips.
My toes turned upward, to the daisies,
I wan't the boys to hold a wake
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